NVENTION. NOWNED

ter Watch, and no. It received entennial Expothere are more ed States than The WILSON nds of repairing, each machine.

VOLUME XXXII.

Unheard-of Bargains

We have just consummated

the cheapest purchase ever heard of in this country.

100 PIECES

Guinet's Black Silks.

which we will positively sacri-

At \$1.00 per yard, hitherto sold by us at \$1.50. At \$1.15 per yard, hitherto sold by us at \$1.75. At \$1.25 per yard, hitherto sold by us at \$1.85.

At \$1:60 per yard, ditherto sold by us at \$2.00. At \$1.75 per yard, ditherto sold by us at \$2.25. At \$2.00 per yard, ditherto sold by us at \$2.50. At \$2.30 per yard, ditherto sold by us at \$3.00.

This will be a separate and

distinct sale from our regular

silk stock, and Ladies will do

well to avail themselves of this

GAINS have ever before been

MANDEL BROS.,

121 & 123 State-st., chigan-av. and Twenty-second-st.

Great Reduction

UNDERWEAR.

WILSON BROS

Offer a large number of lines of White, Gray, and

Shetland Merinos, Scar-

let Woolens, and many

other superior lines at a great sacrifice to close.

Inducements extraor-

67 & 69 Washington-st.

FOR RENT.

DESTRABLE OFFICES IN THE

TORENT.

TO RENT.

For Wholesale Boots and Shoes,

Clothing, Dry Goods, &c.

The five-story Stone-Front Store, located on the corer of Fith-sv. and Monroe-sta. The interior is wellinshed, comprising steam heating and elevator,
Also the four floors over the adjoining store, which
are well-lighted, and have steam elevator, with power
urmished.

J. M. WILLIAMS.
Niton Building, cor. LaSalle and Monroe-sta.

FURS.

Canada
Fur Manufac

Turing Co.,

Laring Co.,

FINANCIAL.

PRESTON, KEAN & CO.

BANKERS

COMMERCIAL BANKING.
OREIGN EXCHANGE, Gold Exchange, Gold.
NVKSTMENTS—Governmenta, Town, County,
Olty, and School Ronds.

100 WASHINGTON-ST.

COUNTY ORDERS

And City Vonchers Bought By

MERCHANT TAILORING.

CORN SHELLERS.

POWER CORN SHELLERS,

LAZARUS SILVERMAN, Chamber of Commer

Room 8 Tribune Building.

Apply to WM. C. DOW.

portunity, as no such BAR-

fice at the following prices:

CHINE CO. Orleans, La.; Francisco, Cal.

E. CARPETS, Etc.

oney Go Further, and erlor Bedstead Co. MADISON-ST.

CROCKERY, STOVES. SEHOLD GOODS. tallments. R THAN THE LOWEST

n Inn't Init LUWENT,
inst Easy Chair
\$ 8
Figneth Lounge
10
Jantial Bed-Lounge
10
Jantial Bed-Lounge
11
Jantial Bed-Lounge
11
Jantial Bed-Lounge
12
Jantial Bed-Lounge
13
Jantial Bed-Lounge
13
Jantial Bed-Lounge
13
Jantial Bed-Lounge
14
Jantial Bed-Lounge
15
Jantial Bed-Lou shed Throughout. Terms! Square Dealing!

EPARTURE OF TRAINS EFERENCE MARKS. - Saturday HWESTERN RAILWAY.

Leave. | Arrive. are run through, between Chi-

ullman or any other form of elis and Kinzie-sta. nal and Kinzie-sta. L & MINNEAPOLIS LINE. Leave. | Arrive. Ex... *10:00 a. m. * 4:00 p. m. Ex... † 9:00 p. m. ‡ 7400 a. m.

ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO DENVER SHORT LINES. ket Office. 122 Randolph-st. ast Ex *12:30 p. m. * 3:40 p. m. Ex ... *9:00 s. m. *8:00 p. m. Texas \$ 9:00 p. m. *7:30 s. m. xpres * 9:00 p. m. *8:00 p. m. ington *9:00 p. m. *7:30 s. m. 8:00 p. m. 0:00 Ex *12:30 p. m. *8:00 p. m. indat'n *4:35 p. m. *9:20 s. m. http://doi.org/10.100/10.100/10. EE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY, fadison and Canal-sts. Ticket -st., opposite Sherman House.

Leave. | Arrive. 7:35 m. 4:00p. m. .. . 7:55 a. m. . 7:55p. m. linne s:cop. m. 10:458. m. Green 10:45a. m. 10:45 TRAL RAILBOAD. Leave. Arrive.

8:30p. m. 9 7:15a. m.
8:40a. m. 6:30p. m.
8:540a. m. 6 7:15a. m.
8:40a. m. 7:15a. m.
8:30p. m. 7:15a. m.
8:30p. m. 7:15a. m.
8:30p. m. 7:15a. m.
8:30p. m. 6:33a. m.
8:30p. m. 6:33a. m. N & QUINCY RAILEOAD., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-enth-sta. Ticket Offices, 59 Leave. | Arrive.

7:25 a.m. 7:45 p.m. x City 10:00 a.m. 3:15 p.m. 10:30 a.m. 3:40 p.m. X (11) 10:30 a.m. 3:40 p.m.
St. Joe 10:30 a.m. 3:40 p.m.
Stress 9:30 p.m. 6:33 a.m.
maha †10:00 p.m. 6:55 a.m.
110:00 p.m. †6:55 a.m. NTRAL RAILBOAD. st., southeast corner of Ran otel, and at Palmer House. Leave. | Arrive. ne)... * 7:00 a. m. *6:55 p. m. * 9:00 a. m. * 7:40 p. m. ion... * 8:45 p. m. * 10:30 a. m. 5 5:15 p. m. * 10:30 a. m. * 9:00 p. m. * 26:30 a. m.

NE & CHICAGO BAILWAY. Madison-sts. Ticket Offices, ouse, and Grand Pacific Hotel. Leave. | Arrive. ORE & OHIO.

dtion Building, foot of Man-83 Clark-st., Palmer House, ot (Exposition Building). Leave. Arrive.

8:50a. m. 5 5:40a. m.
6:40p. m. IGHIGAN SOUTHERN. Leave. Arrive. 7:35 a. m. 7:40 p. m. 8:00 a. m. 7:40 p. m. 8:00 a. m. 7:40 p. m. 8:00 a. m. 7:40 p. m.

NATI & ST. LOUIS R. R. Depar | Arrive. 8:40 a. m. 8:10 p. m. 8x. . § 8:00 p. m. § 7:30 a. m. D & PACIFIC RAILBOAD

Leave. Arrive.

h Ex *10:15 a. m. * 4:00 p. m. * 5:000 . m. * 9:35 a. m. 110:00 p. m. t 6:30 a. m. VIGATION. H STEAMERS

n, and Pentwater, Sunday excepted, at 9 - 5 ichigan-av.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, MONDAY. NOVEMBER 26, 1877.

DEATH AND DELUGE. Wreck of a War Vessel BLACK SILKS! with 139 Persons on Board.

One Hundred and Five Mariners Go Down to Death.

The United States Sloop Huron the Hapless Craft.

Her Engines Disabled in an Awful Gale Off North Carolina.

Broken Telegraph Wires and Official Churlishness Cut Off Particulars.

History of the Ship, and the Bad Character of Her Construction.

Terrific Floods Overwhelming Virginia, Maryland, and North Carolina.

The Streets of Richmond and Lynchburg, Va., Navigated with Boats.

Fifteen Miles of the Baltimore & Ohio Road Ten Feet Under

The Potomac River at the Highest Mark Reached Since

Enormous Damage to Property, but No Loss of Life.

DEATH.

THE DEAD AND THE QUICK.

ADDITIONAL FACTS AND SPECULATIONS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 25.—There have Washington, D. C., Nov. 25.—There have been numerous dispatches received during the day by the Secretary of the Navy from the signal officers and other persons instrumental in saving the seamen shipwrecked on the Huron. No real official reports of the causes of the disaster are expected before to-morrow, by which time the subordinate officers who have survived are expected to reach Norfolk by the way of the Interior Canal. Private dispatches received by the friends of some of the officers. eceived by the friends of some of the officers leave the inference that the new compound engines were disabled; that the Commander, trusting to his engines, was running too near the coast, in view of the violent gale; that, being compelled to take to the sails, it was not possible to avoid being cast on the coast; that, observing the danger, attempts were made to anchor without success, or, if successful, the anchor-chains parted in the terrific blow, and that then there was no help

for the ship.

THE COMMANDER AND PRINCIPAL OFFICERS seem to have been swept overboard. When the vessel struck the breakers the boats were all washed away from their davits save one, and that one, being manned, immediately swamped. The persons saved had no assistance until they reached the breakers, where the fishermen scattered along the shore; by means of lines attached to the bodies of some of their number rushed in and helped many of the poor strugglers as they were about to sink from exhaustion. It was only the strongest who were thrown into the water, and the most skillful swimmers who survived. The surf is reported to have been unprecedented for even that rough coast. Those familiar with the coast say that it is

A MARVEL THAT EVEN THIRTY MEN nail the strength to keep themselves alive in that water. Of the officers lost the only one from the West, was Master James Wight, who was appointed from Bay City, Mich. Most of the officers were known here from having been on duty here last summer during the riots. Lieut. Palmer, who was lost, was appointed by Lincoln, and was a brother of the young lady who was to have been married this week to Mr. Charles Adams, of the British Legation. The survivors are expected to reach Norfolk on a steamer chartered to come through the Albemarie & Chesapeake Canal through the Dismal Swamp. This canal is available for vessels drawing eight feet of water.

Further details from the survivors of the Further details from the survivors of the Huron who are expected to arrive at Norfolk to-night cannot be obtained, as the wires are all down. The latest report from the signal officer stationed near the wreck will be received at midnight and given to the Associated Press. The signal officer will then be relieved, being worn out from constant service since yesterday morning. The Chief Signal Officer says the merchant marine observes the danger signals, merchant marine observes the danger signals, but the Navy Department pays no attention to them. It is evident that somebody is responsi-ble for ordering the ship to sea in the face of

BAD CONSTRUCTION. More accurate information as to the construc-tion of the Huron shows her to have been less substantial than appeared from the hasty re-ports given upon authority of some naval offi cers last night. The Huron is 175 feet long and cers last night. The Huron is 175 feet long and thirty-two feet breadth of beam. The Naval Investigating Committee of last winter reported the following, which it claims was omitted by Chief of Construction Hanscom in making his report on the condition of vessels in 1876: "The Alliance—new ship; bollers dangerous; fiimsly built; little speed; now called the Huron." Commodore Fairfax, in his answer to a circular sent by the Committee, used the following language with respect to certain vessels, among which was the Huron: "Our best ships do not compare favorably with those of a third-rate Business Paner Castineres. 30 Pine Eng. Suitings. 35 Pine Eng. Suitings. 40 J.B.HALL&CO., Tallors. 150 Dearborn-st. compare favorably with those of a third-rate European power. Since Linthal left the Bureau of Construction there has been no efficient

WE ARE REMINDED OF THIS PORCIBLY by the construction of the iron vessels Alert and Huron." Vice-Admiral Rowan said: "You Revolving Screens, and Suction Fan, address of TEDMAN & CO., Aurora Dearborn County, Ind.

GRATES AND MANTELS.

CRATES AND MANTELS.

Plain, Gold and Nickel trimmed, and SLATE MANTELS.

PROBASCO & RUMNEY 243 NTATE-ST.

Huron." Vice-Admiral Rowan said: "You gave us some money to buy vessels in the last Congress, and we good one good ship, the Trenton." Rowan thus declined to call the Huron a good ship. The Committee says that the naval officers generally did not consider the eight alcons of war, including the Huron, especially advantageous to the Government. Capt. James Jennett said: "I consider it a waste of money to build fron ships for such purposes." Capt. Luce said: "Of the eight sloops of war the Trenton will probably be of value to the Government. The other seven, including the humon, are of little value, either for cruising purposes or as ables of war.

are of little value, either for cruising 'purposes or as ships of war."

Capt. Carter said: "In my opinion, they are of little value for defensive purposes. They possibly might be used advantageously in time of peace as cruisers if they had speed, which, rumor says, the Huron and Alert have not. They would be serviceable as dispatch vessels. In my opinion, they are not fitted for war."

Naval-Constructor Wilson said: "The Huron and Alert are completed. I don't consider that they are valuable as vessels of war."

A LIST.

To the Western Associated Press.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 25.—The Navy Department has compiled the following list of the Huron's lost and saved from reports received by

way of the Signal-Office:
OFFICERS SAVED.

Master—Conway. Ensign—Young. Cadet-Engineer—Warburton. Assistant-Engineer—Deruig. CREW SAVED, AS FAR AS NAMES CAN BE MADE

OUT.

Pat Kane, ordinary seaman.

Michael Trainer, Captain of the After-Guard.

Joseph Murphy, ship's cook. William McHugh, ordinary seaman. Michael Kennedy, landsman. Peter Duffy, firemap. Fred Hoffman, ordinary seaman. W. D. Houseman, carpenter. Robert Sampson, landsman.

Michael Duskin, landsman. J. J. Twomey, coxswain. Dominique O'Donnell, ordinary seaman. Aug Lindgrest, coxswain. Joseph Robinson. Dan Denoy. Harry Nelson. Thomas Price (colored).

John Colling. John L. Holland. Thomas Carley. Joseph Hynes. Frank Wallace. Denis Deary. Edward Train

Samuel Clark. William Brooks Harry Every. Frank May. Patrick Kane M. C. Chilly. Williams. Pinner.

The last five are probably marines, although there are two Robinsons on the rolls of the

OFFICERS LOST. The following is a list of the officers lost: Commander-Ryan. Lieutenants-Simons and Palmer. Ensign—Danner.
Paymaster—Sanders.

Two officers, Master Wight and Master French, believed to have been on board, are not yet accounted for; also several seamen necessary to make up the number reported lost. The above list of names places Paymaster Sanders among the lost. Yesterday's report mentioned this officer as saved.

THE CAUSE OF THE DISASTER was thick weather, a fresh gale directly on shore fore and alt. The sails were set reef. The foresail and mainsail were carried away. The jib stay was bent. The forestorm staysall struck between 1 and 1:30 a.m. The boats were washed from the boat-davits. They lowered the first cutter, which swamped, about ten minutes

time as the Captain. The living saved themselves by swimming There was no aid from shore except when near

the beach.
The men-of-war Powhatan and Swatara and brig Fortune are anchored abreast of the wreck. Flag communication was opened with them through the steamer D. & J. Baker.

NO ASSISTANCE can be rendered from the steamer, as the surf s still very heavy.

The survivors go to Norfolk this evening.

An observer at the scene of the wreck report Droinied, bodies recovered—Thomas McFarland, Alex Cameron, Barrett, Balche, William Green, James Couch, all white; George W. Miller and

Mathias Hayes, colored.

Drowned, bodies not recovered—L. M. Wight, K. W. S. French, E. W. Loomis, J. J. Burke, Edmond Olsen. AN ADDITIONAL HORROR.

A Signal-Service observer at the scene of the wreck reported that at 5:25 p. m. the surf-boat of the wrecking-steamer B. & J. Baker, in attempting to land, was swamped with nine men on board, and that James S. Ykson, Stephen Bell, Dennis McCoy, Willis Walker, and Capt. J. J. Guthrie, Paymaster of the Life-Saving Service, were lost.

SECRETARY THOMPSON, has telegraphed to the naval authorities at Nor-folk to send the surviving officers of the lost huron to Washington. They will probably reach this city Tuesday morning. The reports of the names of the lost, as given by the Signal Office, contain those of G. M. Wight, K. W. S. French, and E. W. Loomis, and are, in all probability Masters J. M. Wight and W. S. French, and Cadet-Engineer E. A. Loomis. THE OFFICERS.

Following is a correct list of the officers of the Huron:
Commander—G. P. Ryan.
Lieutenants—S. A. Simonds, L. G. Palmer.
G. Conway, Walter Masters-William G. Conway, Walter A. French, — Wright.

French, — Wright.

Ensigns—Young and Danner.

Surgeon—G. S. Cuthbert.

Paymaster—Carey N. Sanders.

Chief-Engineer—Edward M. Olsen.

Assistant Engineers—R. G. Denig, E. F. War-

WARRANT AND PETTY OFFICERS. Chief Quartermaster—G. N. Millar. Quartermasters—Charles Chapman, George Iamilton, and Thomas McFarlane. er's Yeoman-Alexander McChilds. Paymaster's Yeoman-Alexander Me Master-at-Arms-W. L. Houseman. Chief Boatswain's Mate—Hugh Harrity. Chief Gunner's Mate—James Coopers. Ship's Corporal—Alexander Davies. Yeoman—Albert Sailor. Apothecaries-George Malcolm and Henry Me

Engineers' Yeoman—David Stringe.
Ship's Writer—Gustav C. Rivola.
Carpenters—Charies Poole and Robert Ing-Carpenter's Mate John Collins.

morer—George Price. arter Gunners—W. A. C. Stark and Edward skers-Green Jackson and Herms

Tress.

Coppermith—John M. Merrill.

Caplains of the Afterguard—Aug Lingert, John J. Toomey, and Charles Schneider.

Ctamesins—John Bugbe, Thomas Longhram.

Captain of the Hold—J. W. Sullivan.

Baker—Dennis Deasey.

Cooper—M. F. Emerson.

Commander's Cook—Mathias Hayes.

Ward-room Cook—John E. Helland. Cabin Cook—Joseph Murhby. Ship's Cook—James F. Pierce. Warrant Officers' Cooks—Q. W. Keithley an

Michael Trainor.

Cabin Stocard—Frank McCollum. Steerage Steward—George Boberts.
Jack of the Dust—John P. Robertso Conthesser—George Jones.
THE CREW.
Following is the official list from the Navy Department of the crew of the Huron, as per last

roll, Oct. 1, 1877: Seamen—Thomas Armstrong, Albert Aller Frank Burns, William Donovan, Thomas Jenkim Charles M. Lane, C. F. Rathre, George M. Shep pard, James Smith, E. M. Trainer, Antoni Williams.

pard, James Smith, E. M. Trainer, Antonie Williams.
Ordinary Seomen—Daniel Burgan, John Hays, William Hodge, Fred Hoffman, John Johansen, Patrick Kane, William McHugh, Dan O'Donnell, J. J. Robertson, Jesse Ros.
Landsman—A. W. Carri, Thomas Carley, Charles Carson, J. N. Clark, R. J. Cooper, Michael Bunkin, Elias Harris, Joseph Hynes, Michael Kennedy, Frank May, Harry Neisson, Atmen Overbaugh, Thomas Price, George Fine, Bernard Royers, Robert Sampson, John Thomas, John Tiernay, C. H. Toliver, Thomas Waitham, Jeremiah Yager.
Firemen—Henry W. Avery, W. L. Barrett, Thomas M. Brown, Samuel Clark, David Clayton, Patrick Collins, James Couch, John Curry, Daniel Devoy, Edward Donnelly, Peter Duffy, Conzad P. Hahn, Henry Waters, Frank Watts, Robert W. Shaw, William Stanton, Andrew Benson.

Saitmaker's Mule—W. Boyla.

Buyman—W. W. Brooks.
Painter—George Brown.

Sievrage Look—Alfred Carofo,
Muchinists—William Chadwack, Matthew Green, and Joseph Martin.

PAINPUL SUSPENSE

NORPOLK, Va., Nov. 25.-The most painful interest has been felt here all day to learn fur-ther particulars of the loss of the Huron. The meagre reports furnished the public had first to be sent to Washington by the signal men, as they were not permitted to give any informa-tion until it had been sent to the Chief Signal DISTINGUISHED BULLHEADEDNESS.

The signal wire to Kitty Hawk is in a wretched condition, and all the telegrams have to be re-layed at Cape Henry. The manager of the Western Union Telegraph office here to-day offered to send two first-class operators to Cape Henry to expedite news and give the people, through the Associated Press, all particulars in connection with the disaster, but his offer was declined by the Chief Signal Officer at Washing-

THE BOAT CHOWAN arrived at Nag's Head and furnished food and clothing to the survivors. The officer in charge of that boat telegraphed that he will leave there this evening about 7 o'clock for Norfolk, having on board the thirty-four survivors and eight dead bodies. They are expected to reach here early Monday morning.

THE WEBCK.

KITTY HAWK, Nov. 25-6 p. m.—The Huron has broken up to-day, and only a fragment lies submerged within 200 yards of the shore. Eight bodies only were washed ashore. Four bodies can be seen lasted to the bowsprit. No dies of officers can be found.

LAST SEEN OF THE HURON. The Captain of a schooner says he saw the Huron Friday at 4 p. m., heading east north-east with all her fore and aft sails set, and the This was the last seen or heard of the vessel un til she was reported ashore at 1:40 p. m., head on, with foremast and maintopmast gone and sails blown away.

CAPT. GUTHRIE, lost from the surf-boat this afternoon, was an enthusiast in organizing life-saving crews. He distinguished himself in the troubles with China, and served in the Confederate navy.

HISTORICAL. SKETCH OF THE ILL-PATED VESSEL opecial Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., NOV. 24.—The destruc-

tion of the United States war-steamship Huron off Cape Hatteras this morning has cast a great gloom over this city. Many of the officers were from here, and all of them were favorably known. The Huron was built in 1875 by John h at Chester. Pa., and is said to have one of the best vessels of her class in the service. She was one of the ten sloops-of-war constructed under Secretary Robeson's stration. There are some who say that the vessel was not seaworthy. The preponder ance of opinion, however, is that it was.

NO CORRECT DETAILS Naval engineers are of the opinion that the engines must have given out or the radder become useless, so that nothing could prevent the gale from driving the vessel upon the breakers. It appears that the sails were useless, as the masts were carried away. The latest dispatch says that four offi-cers and thirty men have been saved. The dispatch is not clear whether Capt. Ryan, the commanding officer, is among the saved.

The Huron was an iron vessel of 541 tons, and cost \$367,024.

tons, and cost \$367,024.

among them one sixty-four pounder, and was scheduled at a speed of ten and a half knots. The last report of the Secretary of the Navy describes the Huron as a third rate, built of iron, with full steam power, in commission, and of good report. Repairs were made upon it in 1876 and the vessel should have been in perfect order. The history of the Huron since she has been commissioned is in substance this:

SHE REPORTED FOR DUTT

the vessel should have been in perfect order. The history of the Huron since she has been commissioned is in substance this:

SIR REPORTED FOR DUTY first at Norfolk. Dec. 17, 1875, and in the spring was ordered to Hampton Roads. In March she went to Port Royal, and in April to Yera Cruz. She was employed in the Gulf for some time carrying coal and provisions. In August of that year she was stationed at Portsmouth and on the New England coast twice. Since then the Huron has been one of the North Atlantic squadron, and had started vesterday to make a cruise in the West Indies and the Gulf. The Huron was at the Washington yard during the strike. She had a new blade put in her propeller this summer, and subsequently took a trial-trip up the Hudson. Within a few weeks there has been a new inspection of her boilers and machinery, and the report received at the Department pronounced everything in good condition. The Huron left her station in Hampton Roads yesterday under peremptory orders from Admiral Trenchard, in command of the squadron, to leave immediately. No reason is known for this order. Her destination was Havana, the West Indies, and the Gulf. The Chief Signal Officer says to-night that cautionary signals had been displayed at the station in Hampton Roads forty-eight hours before the Huron left, and that a proper observance of these signals.

WOULD HAVE PREVENTED the reacted the Signal Officer that while the merchant marine of the country has the gratest confidence in the danger signals, the Navy Department seems to pay no attention whatever to them, and leaves ports at all time, no matter how serious the danger indicated by the Signal-Service wormings.

The engines of the Huron were what are known as the Navy compound engines. These engines were especially favored by Wood, late Chief Engineer of the Navy, but Navy officers say that many of them break when danger comes. A large number of what are known as simple engines were converted into compound engines under the last Administration. The Swatara, the firs

DELUGE.

showing their effect on the river here, which is now rising at the rate of from eighteen inches to two feet per hour. If this continues till morning, which is now probable, the water will be higher than the flood of 1870. The extreme lower portion of the city is already submerged, and the water is now running into the docks along the south side of the city. It has also reached Seventeenth street, and is within a few test of First Market on Main street.

A dispatch from Lynchburg, dated 10 p. m., says the river at that point is as high as in 1870,

says the river at that point is as high as in 1870, and is still rising steadily.

All bridges are gone, and the damage to all forts of property is immense. The James River & Kanawha Canal, between Lynchburg and Richmond, will probably sustain the most serious damage by the overflow of the river and consequent breaking of its banks. The flood of 1870 caused a loss to the Canal Company of several hundred thousand dollars and the suspension of traffic for months, and this disaster is likely to be repeated.

RICHTEEN INCHES ABOVE 1870.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 25.—As anticipated last night, the water continued to rise steadily during the remainder of the night and all today, and before noon had reached the highwater mark of the memorable flood of 1870.
At this hour (6 p. m.) the water is eighteen inches above the same mark, and is still rising slowly. During the entire night and early hours of today the water in the same mark. of to-day the work of removing merchandise from the threatened points has progressed steadily, and, by this timely action, many merchants have succeeded in saving immense quantities of goods. Intense excitement prevails. The Mayor's bridge, spanning the river between this city and Manchester, was swept away about 2 o'clock. This bridge was carried off by the flood of 1870, and rebuilt in 1871. Of three railroad bridges and one foot bridge above, none have as yet succumbed, but it is impossible to say how soon the rising current may sweep them off. Every precaution has been taken to of the city,

IN THE LOCALITY KNOWN AS "BOCKETT'S," the destruction of property is greatest. The river, having risen above the wharves, spread overwhole blocks, and an idea of the height reached by the freshet may be had from the statement that the steamboat sheds were almost entirely covered. The people who remained in their dwellings were driven from floor to floor, and, in many instances, finally compelled to be taken away in boats. The city gas-works, located in this section, were entirely submerged, and the city to-night is in total darkness, with the exception of the dim and glimmering light produced by candles and kerothe city, are partially submerged, and consider able damage will be sustained.

The rising water, as in 1870, came up into Main street at Seventeenth street, near First Market, that being the lowest point in that part of the city, spreading in each direction. As the water rose it extended eastward one block and westward over two blocks, and the water is now in places between these two points from six to eight feet deep. On Franklin and Cary streets the same scene presents itself, while Dock street, next to the river, is submerged almost its entire length. BOATS ARE PLYING IN EVERY DIRECTION

along the submerged streets. On the Manches ter side of the river the ravages of the flood are proportionately disastrous. The old Dammor and Marshall Mills, on the river bank, sustained considerable damage to machinery, etc., but their stock was removed in ample time. Other industries along the river are damaged in various amounts. It is impossible now to estimate the aggregate damage. The loss in this city and vicinity, from appearances, will be between \$1,000,000 and \$2,000,000.

SUBSIDING RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 25.-The floods are subsiding in all directions. Great damage is re-ported to farming interests on the Big and Little Sandy and Dan Rivers. All the bridges over Fall Creek were swept away. The damage to the Virginia Midland and the Richmond & Danville Roads in this vicinity is enormor The Stanton River bridge, on the Danvike Road, was washed away last night with a train of cars loaded with tobacco, en route from Danville for Richmond. The Milton & Sutherlin Narrow-Gauge Road was greatly damaged. No details.

NORTH CAROLINA. Reports from Caswell County, N. C., on the Virginia line, indicate heavy losses in that county to public and private property.

IN VIRGINIA.

No trains on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad are running. The Virginia Midland Road is clear between Charlotte and Alexandria, except at the Rivanna River, where a bridge is gone. About 200 hands are at work to repla bridge, and it is expected to be ready to admit the passage of trains on both roads by to-morrow night. The damage at Lynchburg to private property is alone over \$50,000. Im-mense damages are reported to the canal above and below the city. One wash in the embankment near this city is seventy yards in length. Owing to the loss of many bridges on the country roads, reports of damages to farming interests cannot be arrived at. THE ROANOKE RIVER

was higher than ever known before.

LYNCHBUG, Va., Nov. 25.—The river at this point continued to recede during the night, and is now six feet below the highest point reached. Extensive damage was done to the James River and Kanawha Canal. There is nothing authentic rom the railroads or river above or below.

CHAMBERSBURG. CHAMBERSBURG, Pa., Nov. 25.—There was a destructive flood at this place last night. The Conococheague Creek rose fifteen feet above the Concocheague Creek rose intent lets above the ordinary level, and did damage to the extent of \$30,000 during the night. This afternoon five spans of the Cumocrland Valley Railroad bridge over the Potomac River, near Williamsport, Md., were swept away. Six heavily-laden coal-cars were on the bridge at the time, and vent down with it. Loss, \$30,000.

went down with it. Loss, \$30,000.

THE POTOMAC.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 25.—The western trains on Baltimore & Ohio Railroad due here last night and this morning are detained at Cumberland on account of high water in the Potomac, the track of the road at Sir Johns Run, W. Va., being submerged. A dispatch from Cumberland at 1 o'clock says the water was falling, and trains would leave there in an hour or two.

HAPPER'S PERET. HARPER'S PERRY.
HARPER'S FERRY, Nov. 25.—Both rivers are

twenty-six feet above low mark, and three feet higher than in 1870. All property on Shenan-doah street has been destroyed. The water is

GREAT FALLS, MD.
GREAT FALLS, Md., Nov. 25.—The river is ineteen feet above low-water mark, and rising. GEORGETOWN, D. C. GEORGETOWN, D. Ct, Nov. 25.—The river is rising. The water is about five feet above the wharf level.

TEE GREAT FLOOD.

INTERSE EXCITEMENT AT RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 24—Midnight.—The excitement in the lower part of the city is most intense. People residing and merchants doing business below the St. Charles Hotel on Main street, the point reached by the water during the great flood of 1870, are moving goods from stores and other places. The business streets are alive with vehicles of every kind, and the people are engaged in the work of removal. The waters from the region of Lynchburg are

away. The destructiveness of the freshet is in calculable. The river is still rising.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA., Nov. 25.—All streams in the neighborhood are greatly swollen, and adjacent farms are suffering. The Rivanna River is as high as in 1870, but is now falling. A portion of the iron bridge is gone, and the balance is seriously damaged. The telegraph lines are down. The C. & O. Railroad is badly washed and all tables trades. washed, and all trains stopped. The damage can't be estimated, but will be very great in this

vicinity.

THE BALTIMORE & OHIO.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 25.—At some places between Harper's Ferry and Cumberiand the Baltimore & Ohio road-bed is ten feet under water, and no estimate of the damage can be had until the water subsides. Trains due here at 8:30 last night and 9:30 a. m. and 8:30 p. m. to-day are still detained at Cumberland. No trains for the West left this city last evening or to-day. Between Martinsburg and Cumberland fifteen miles of the Company's telegraph wires are down. are down.

THE WORST FOR TWENTY-FIVE THARS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., NOV. 25.—There has been no such flood in the Potomac since 1852. At Georgetown, property along the river-front has been damaged considerably.

THE INDIANS.

THE ARAPAHOES.

FORT LARAME, Wy., Nov. 25.—Licut. Lemly, of the Third Cavalry, who had command of the Arapahoes on their removal from Red Cloud Agency to their winter-quarters at Fort Casper, Wy., arrived here last night. Fort Casper is about sixty miles from Fort Fetterman, on the old overland road to California. He left Red Cloud Agency Nov. 1 with 1,200 Arapahoes and fifty Cheyennes, principally squaws and papooses, who have been separated from their people since the fight of Gen. McKenzie last December, and reached

Fort Fetterman Nov. 13. They stopped four days, waiting for ammunition, which did not arrive, thereby causing much disappointment to them, as they depended solely upon this for them, as they depended solely upon this for self-support during the coming winter. The command reached Fort Casper Nov. 20, where the Indians were left by the escort. The Arapahoes behaved well on the march. The principal chiefs, Black Coat and Sharp Nose, having great control over them, will prevent depredations being committed. Lieut Lemly reports buffalo, elk, and deer as overrunning the country, so many not having been seen for many years.

BLACK HILLS.

DEADWOOD, D. T., Nov. 25.—On Thursday the out-going Bismarck coach was attacked by Indians near Sulphur Springs Station, about fifty miles from here. They fired a voiley at the driver and passengers, but all escaped unthe driver and passengers, but all escaped un-hurt by leaving the coach and taking to the buffs. The Indians captured the coach and horses. They ransacked the mail-bags and tried, but unsuccessfully, to open the treasure-box. They killed two of the horses and decamped with the other two. Several miners from the surrounding camps are report miners from the surrounding camps are reported missing, and fears are entertained that they have fallen victims to the red-skins, who are again in this vicinity in considerable numbers. It is the opinion of the best-informed that these Indians are a part of the large body that is moving from the Red Cloud Agency to the Missouri River, and, doubtiess, the same who attacked Lieut. Kislingbury.

FIRES.

ENGLEWOOD.

The alarm of fire at 2 o'clock Saturday morning was occasioned by the burning of a cottage on State street, between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets. The fire had gained such headway before the arrival of the hose company that they were unable to save any portion of the building. The occupants, a widow lady and her family, barely escaped with the clothing on their backs. The loss to her is quite severe, as she owned the building, and lost all her furniture.

IN CHICAGO. The alarm from Box 363 at 6:30 yesterday afternoon was caused by a barrel of shavings catching fire from a stove in the upper part of No. 249 West Twentieth street, owned by John Snemick, and occupied by Thomas Gustorf. Damage nominal.

AT CHELTENHAM, MO. St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 25.—The extensive fire-clay works of Howard & Evans, at Cheltenham, four miles from this city, were damaged to-day about \$20,000; insured.

TEMPERANCE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune, MADISON, Wis., Nov. 25.—The large Congregational Cnurch was filled to-night by an ap-preciative audience to listen to a temperance address by the Hon. 8. D. Hastings, Past Grand Templar of the Grand Lodge of the World of Good Templars. His subject was "Prohibition," and his address a powerful and conclusive one. He showed beyond a doubt the success of prohibition in Maine and Vermont, quoting extensively from letters and reports of prominent gentlemen of those States as to the decrease of crime and the elevation of public

THE WEATHER.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 26—1 a. m.—For the Upper Lake region and Upper Missippi Vailon, falling barometer, nearly stationary temperature, northeast to northwest winds, generally cloudy and rainy weather, followed in the latter by partly cloudy weather. LOCAL OBSERVATIONS. CRICAGO, Nov. 25.	on the ground that the Democrate party is not yet ready to assume the responsibility which would result from having a majority in both Houses. It had been reported that the Senate Foreign Relations Committee would be likely to reconsider its action in the case of Sanford, in view of the fact that Hamlin was absent, when the yote was taken. It is not certain that Hamlin
Time. Bar. Thr Ru. Wind. Bn. Weather.	would have voted for Sanford had he been there,
6:55a, m. 29.71 42 100 N. E., fresh03. Lt. rain. 11:18a, m. 29.64 46 84 N. E., fresh	and it is positive that he will not again be there this session, for he has left for home, after securing a pair. The Sanford nomination will undoubtedly drop with the session. NOMINATIONS.
Maximum thermometer, 50: minimum, 42. GENERAL OBSERVATIONS. CHICAGO, NOV. 25—Midnipht.	There are about 100 nominations pending in the Senate. Unless acted upon this week, they will all fall with the expiration of the extra
Stations. Bur. Thr. Wind. Rain Weather.	session. The President has said to several Senators that he will make no more nominations
Alpena. 20. 62 43 8. K., gentle .01 Lt. rain. Buffalo .20. 68 50 E. fresh03 Cloudy. Clevetand .20. 59 60 E. fresh03 Cloudy. Clevetand .20. 59 60 E. fresh03 Cloudy. Clevetand .20. 59 60 E. fresh05 Cloudy. Davanort .20. 50 E. fresh07 Lt. rain. Detroit20. 53 40 E. fresh07 Lt. rain. Detroit20. 53 40 E. fresh00 Cloudy. Board Haven .20. 50 40 E. fresh00 Cloudy. Cloudy20. 50 E. fresh00 E. f	SHARON WILL NOT COME. A dispatch was received here to-day from Senator Snaron in cipher, stating, in effect, that he could not and would not be here before Dec. 20; that his ousiness is in a precarious condition, and that he cannot leave it. He also said that if he was importuned by many Senators as he had been by the one to whom he telegraphed, he would resign. Sharon's intimate friends say that he is a most trustworthy Republican, and that nothing but the most imperative business necessity would detain aim from Washington at this crisis. The Governor of Newada is a Democrat, as is also the Legislature, and, should Sharon resign, a Democrat would come in his place. When Sharon was elected he was supposed by himself and by everybody to be worth About washington to the failure of the Hank of California, the gether with the shrinkage in stocks, have greatly involved him. Senator Edmunds state that the reason why a cancus of Republicans was not held yesterday was because it was the surest way to defeat the plans of the party and to have its secrets communicated to the public of the party and to

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

The Apostasy of Conover and Patterson Scaring the Implacables.

They Realize that Fighting the President Was Unprofitable Occupation.

Butler's Negro-Butchering Record to Receive a Thorough Ventilation.

Facts About the Grant-Sumner Matter to the Discredit of Mr. Fish.

Another Ohio Man Booked for a First-Class Appointment.

The Internal-Revenue Commis sioner's Views on the Question of Taxation.

He Favors a Reduction on Matches. but None on Whisky. Spirits, Etc.

THE SENATE.

HAMBURG BUTLER.

Special Dispaich to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 25.—The city in WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 25.—The city is full to-night of rumors concerning the probable action of the Senate to-morrow. The only facts apparent are that Butler, of South Carolina, is certain to be admitted when they reach a vote, that Kellogg's chances are pretty good, and that the Democrats will also endeavor to seat. Eustis. The temporary defection of Patterson and Conover has already awakened other Republican Senators to a sense of the necessity of more harmony, not only among themselves, but with the Administration. The anti-Administration Senators, indeed, are discovering (possibly too lifte) that the only chance for the Republican party in the Senate (or anywhere) was by rendering the Administration cordial, sincere, and carnest support. There was nothing to gain and everything to lose by opposing the President.

port. There was nothing to gain and everything to lose by opposing the President.

THE PRIENDS OF THE RECERANT SENATORS, indeed, now say that they have knowledge of a desire on the part of a few other Republican Senators to join with some Democratic Senators for the purpose of defeating certain nominations, and that there is no more wrong in forming an alliance with Democrats for the seating of Senators than there is for the rejection of nominations. M. C. Butler will not be admitted without a thorough debate. In the course of that debate it is not unlikely that the story of the horrible massacres of Laurens and Edgefield, S. C., which preceeded the Presidential election, and of Butler's connection with them.

will be rold in The senare.

The Senare Committee appointed at the last Congress to investigate these atrocities never has reported. The report is finished, however, and part of it is in print. It has been prepared from personal observation by Senators Chris-tiancy and Cameron, of Wisconsin, who will lend the weight of their own names to it. Those who claim to know the nature of that report intimate that the facts which these Senators claimed were proved will not make the Democrats proud of having seated Butler.

The Democrats are reported to be having trouble to induce

SENATOR BAYARD, OF DELAWARE, SENATOR BAYARD, OF DELAWARS, to carry out their scheme to obtain forcible possession of the Senate through carpet-bag votes. Bayard is a man of honor rather than a professional politician, and is dissatisfied with the means reported to have been used to secure a possible Democratic victory. Some Democratic who have more intimate acquaintance with their machine complain that Bayard carries his honor in a napkin, and that it is an annoyance to the

majority of the party.

SENATOR CONOVER'S PRIENDS

state that he intends, to-morrow, in open Senate, to explain the reasons why he shall vote for ate, to explain the reasons why he shall vote for Butler. Assurances are given that, in that speech, he will pay his respects to Senators Edmunds, Dawes, and others who voted against Pinchback, and claim that he himself up more deserves public opprobrium for voting against the majority of his party than did those gentle-men. Conover and Patterson are both reported prominent gentlemen of those States as to the decrease of crime and the elevation of public morals; that very little liquor was sold in those States, and that in secret and out of the way places. He showed that the amount of money per capita spent for liquor in six average States having license laws was over 60 cents, while in States having a prohibitory law it was only 6½ cents. He closed with a prediction that prohibitory laws would yet be enacted in every State, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the Great Lakes to the briny waters of the Mexican Gulf.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Special Dispatch to the design of the First Baptist Church. The city clergy were the only speakers, but are shortly to be reinforced by lay workers now operating elsewhere, —Jake Hoofstetter, of Ohlo, and Col. Powell, of Rockford. An Executive Committee was appointed to get the movement in working order.

THE WEATHED

to such a vote. Some Republican Senators as that they do not consider that much will be gained by defeating the Democrats it their present attempt to capture the Senate, for the reason that, in 1870, the Democrats will have the Senate by force of numbers. Some Democrats, on the other hand, are averse to pushing their possible salvantages, on the ground that the Democratic party is not yet ready to assume the responsibility which would result from having a majority in both Houses.

instead of this, he held a private confer with ten of his followers. The programme aded upon will be developed to-morrow.

INTERNAL REVENUE. NO CHANGE IN SPIRITS AND TOBACCO.
WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—The Commission

Washington, Nov. 25.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue says, in his annual report, that, after considerable attention to the question of changing the rate of taxation on spirits and tobacco, he has come to the conclusion that the interests of the Government and manufacturers and dealers will be subserved by allowing the rates of taxation to remain undisturbed, nor would he recommend a change of law in respect to the tax on fruit brandy.

Collections for the past fiscal year were \$118,870,997, and for the months of July, August, September, and October of the present year \$38,772,833, making a grand total of \$157,643,840 collected since the beginning of the last

ected since the beginning of the las scal year.

The Commissioner says: "The subject of re-lieving banks and bankers from the payment of taxes now imposed by law upon their capital and deposits, of relieving bank checks from the impost of two ceuts each now placed upon them, and also of taking off the tax from matches, have received a considerable share of public attention. These taxes realized \$8,636. public attention. These taxes realized \$5,636,-908 for the past fiscal year, apportioned as follows: Amount of tax collected from capital and deposits of banks for the year ending May 31, 1877, \$3,755,259; value of stamps imprinted on checks, \$1,277,776; value of adhesive etamps sold for checks, \$611,558; amount of tax collected from matches, \$2,982,275. If the financial interests of the Government would warrant so great a reduction in its revenues, it seems to me that, in selecting objects to be relieved from taxation,

THESE WOULD COMMEND THEMSELVES STRONGL THESE WOULD COMMEND THEMSELVES STRONGLY to the law-making power. If, however, in view of a failing off of receipts from customs, it is deemed inexpedient to reduce the revenues by so large an amount, it seems to me that, if any reduction be made from the above source, that the law taxing matches could, with very great propriety, he repealed. This tax is levied upon an article that enters into universal consumption, and more than doubles the cost of the article taxed in the hands of the manufacturers. The taxable capital and deposits of banks and bankers are \$774,077.209, and the tax is one half of 1 per cent on that amount. I apprehalf of 1 per cent on that amount. I appre-

NO OBJECT COULD BE SELECTED FOR TAXATION THAT COULD MORE EASILY BEAR THE BUILDENS imposed upon it than the capital and deposits of banks and bankers. The tax of \$1,859,354 realized from stamps upon checks is collected at a very inconsiderable cost to the Government, and, as it is realized from nearly \$94,500,000 of transactions, it is not burdensome or inconvengent to those who pay it."

NOTES AND NEWS.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Special Dispaich to The Chicago Tribune.

WASAINGTON, D. C., Nov. 25.—It is stated, on authority that ought to be good, that Coi.
Russell Hastings, Jr., of Cleveland, O., will
soon relieve Mr. McCormick as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. The retirement of Gov. Cormick is altogether voluntary. If he remains in the country it is expected that he will resume his position as Secretary of the National Committee. Hastings was Lieutenant-Colonel of the Twenty-third Ohio after President Hayes left it. He was Marshal of the Northern Dis-trict of Ohio for awhile after the War. His ap-pointment is regarded as one of the best the President has made.

SUMNER AND FISH.

The excuse made for Mr. Fish in regard to his attack upon Sumner—that he could not have known that the treaties he cited had been reported by Sumner to the Senate—is insufficient, since, by the rules of the Senate, and one that is constantly observed the records of one that is constantly observed, the records of executive sessions are regularly sent to the President for his miormation. This record showed, beyond doubt, the reporting of each treaty by Sumner. It was the grave mjustice done Sumner's memory by the attack of Mr. Fish that moved the Senate to its action in the matter.

One of the principal chiefs of the Samoan Islands has arrived here to see whether he can obtain a commercial treaty with the United States. He is a native of the Samoan group, is educated, and speaks English well. His people desire such friendly relations with the United States as will lead to repress the attempts of several foreign powers to interiere with their ecommerce and the internal affairs of the islands.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 25.—The Ambassa dor of the Samoan Government, M. K. Le Ma-mea, with his associate, James Guthric Cos-mesuit, arrived here yesterday, and with have a conference with the Secretary of State. The the United States a treaty of friendship and conmerce, thus securing recognition as an independent nation.

CUANO.

The Government, under a general law for the recognition of discovernment, which is the control of the recognition of discovernment.

The Government, under a general law for the prolection of discoverers of guano islands, have recognized those who have taken possession of the Morant Cays, near the coast of Jamaica. A cargo of guano from that place was recently brought to Baltimore. The deposit is said to be rith and abundant. The British have made a formal claim for the possession of these Cays, alleging a former right of discovery, and this will become a subject of diplomacy between the British and United States Governments.

THE GIRAFFE.

How the Animal Is Hunted. Ciraffes, if not hard pressed, do not go at any very great pace, so that before long we were within 100 yards of them. Even in the ardor of very great pace, so that before long we were within 100 yards of them. Even in the ardor of the chase, it struck me as a glorious sight to see these huge beasts dashing along in front, clattering over the stones or bursting a passage through opposing bushes, their long graceful necks stretched forward, sometimes bent almost to the ground to avoid horizontal branches, and their bushy black tails twisted up. And how easily and with how little exertion they seemed to get over the ground with that long sweeping stride of theirs! Yet they were going at a great rate, for I felt that my old nag was doing his best, and I could not now lessen the distance between us by an inch. I now as we that D. was about to make a push, and, at the horse he was riding was pretty fast, I knew that he would press them into a much quicker pace and leave me behind altogether: so, relning in at once, I jumped off, and, taking as steady an aim as my arm, tired with flogging, would allow, fired at a tarke dark-colored cow that looked, to me, in good condition. The builtet clapped loudly, and I saw her stagger, but, recovering immediately, she went om, though slightly in the rear of the troop. At this moment my friend jumped off close behind them, and gave another cow a shot. I was now a long was behind, but my horse, though slow, possessed good staying powers; so that by dint of keeping on a hard galiop and cutting angles when I could, I again crept up and gave my cow another shot, quickly tollowed by a third, which brought her to the ground with a crash. She was not dead, however, for as I approached she raised her lofty head once more and grazed reproachinily at me with her large, soft, dark eyes. A pang of remorse went through me, and for an instant I wished the shots imfred that had laid low this beautiful and inofensive creature. But now the cries of my Kafris and Masaras, following like famished wolves on the blood spoor, broke upon my ear; so, stilling the still small voice, I again raised my rifle and put an end to the miseries of m

act that Louisian.
In national politics. This he attributed to the dissensions among her own people. "Why, atr," said he, "I know them. I have lived among them for forty years, and it is my judgment if all its people were transported to heaven to day they would be in a quarrel behaven to day they would be in a quarrel behaven to day they would be in a quarrel behaven to day they would be in a quarrel behaven to day they would be in a quarrel behaven to day they would be in a quarrel behaven to day they would be in a quarrel behaven to day they would be in a quarrel behaven to day they would be in a quarrel behaven to day they would be in a quarrel behaven to day they would be in a quarrel behaven to day they would be in a quarrel behaven to day they would be in a quarrel behaven to day they would be in a quarrel behaven to day they would be in a quarrel behaven to day they would be in a quarrel behaven to day they would be in a quarrel behaven to day they would be in a quarrel behaven to day they would be the day they would be in a quarrel behaven to day they would be the day they would be the day they would be in a quarrel behaven to day they would be in a quarrel behaven to day they would be the day they would be in a quarrel behaven to day they would be the day to day they would be the day they would be they would be the day they would be they would be they would be the day they would be th

POLITICAL.

Analysis of the Vote on the Repeal of the Resumption Act.

Social and Political Problems in Mississippi.

Her Only Choice at Present Is Between Despotism and Anarchy.

Dr. Redfield on the Solid South-President Hayes in No Wise Responsible for It.

THE REPEAL BILL. ANALYSIS OF THE VOTE OF FRIDAY. The following is a carefully prepared analysi of the vote taken on Friday last in the House of Representatives on the Ewing bill for the re peal of the Resumption act of 1879. It shows that while 105 Democrats voted for the repeal, only 28 cast their votes in the negative; and also that while 28 Republicans favored the repeal, 92 were opposed thereto:

PRESENT AND VOTING. ALABAMA .. Ligon, D. Shelly, D. Williams, ARKANSAS ... Davis, R Luttrell, D. Page, R. Pacheco, R. CALIFORNIA. CONNECTIC'T Warner, D. DELAWARE. | Williams, D. FLORIDA | Davidson, D. Beli, D. Cook, D. Felton, D. Harris, D. Hartridge, Smith, D.

Cannon, R.
Eden, R.
Fort, R.
Harrison, D.
Hartzell, D.
Hays, R.
Knapp, D.
Marsh, R.
Springer, D.
Sparks, D.
Tipton, R.
Townshend, D.

Robinson White, R.

Oliver, R. Sapp, R.

Haskell, R. Phillips, R.

Boone, D.
Blackburn, D.
Caldwell, D.
Carlisle, D.
Ciarke, D.
Dunham, D.

LOUISIANA. Blam, D. Gibson, D. Leonard, R.

Manning, D. Singleton, D.

Buckner, D. Bland, D.

Henry, D. Henkle, D. Roberts, D. Waish, D.

Burdick, R. Clark, R. Cummings, R. Decring, R. Price, R.

Banks, R. Crapo, R. Cladin, R. Harris, R.

Brewer, R.
Conger, R.
Elisworth, R.
Hubbell, R.
Keightley, R.
McGowan, R.
Stone, R.

Williams, D. Willetts, R.

Welsh, R.

Beebe, D.
Bagley, R.
Bascon, R.
Bascon, R.
Banedict, D.
Covert, D.
Chittenden, R.
Camp, R.
Dwight, R.
Etck-off, D.
Hewitt, D.
Hungerford, R.

Hewitt, D.
Hungerford, R.
Hart, D.
James, R.
Lapham, R.
Lockwood, D.
Muller, D.
McCook, R.
Mayham, D.
Potter, D.
Patterson, R.
Guinn, R.

Cox, R.
Danford, R.
Fosier, R.
Gardeld, R.
McKinley, R.
Monroe, R.
Townsend, R.

| Williams, R.

Wren, R.

Blair, R. Jones, D.

Harris, Loring, R.
Mørse, D.
Nørcross, R.
Rice, R.
Robinson, R.

ILLINOIS.

INDIANA

IOWA...

KENTUCKY.

MAINE ..

MICHIGAN

NEBRASKA .. I

NEVADA

N. H'MPSHIRE

NEW JERSEY

Brogden, R.
Davis, D.
Robbins, D.
N. CAROLINA Scales, D.
Stule, D.
Vance, D.
Waddell, D.
Ventes, D.

OHIO.

OREGON.....

PENNSYLVA Kolley, R. Kolley, R. Kullinger, R. Mackey, D. Reilly, D. Turney, D. Thompson, R.

Yeates, D.

Banning, D.
Dickey, D.
Ewing, D.
Finley, D.
Gardner, R.
Jones, R.
McMahon, D.

KANSAS. . .. Phillips, Ryan, R,

this plantation is a fair specimen, the colored American of Mississippi is rather an unsatisfactory help. If there is a delicate tool to smash, it is smashed; if a blooded ox, his eye is knocked out; and as for fine horses, the planter sim ply can't leave them to the freedman at all. He must either care for them himself exclusively, or hunt out some old house-servan or coachman of slavery times, and him by no end of bonds, social, re-ligious, and financial. And even then he must not get far away. My host has lately had three Aldrich, R. Boyd, R. not get far away. My host has lately had three fine mares killed by pure negligence on the part of the "boys," and no end of eyes knocked ont, horns knocked off, legs skinned, and hide pealed off among the rest of his stock. Nothing but a mule will stand it. He won't eat more than he needs if "ing" gives him a barrelful; he won' drink too much when he's hot; he won't go any more than so fast anyhow, and if the darky whips him he will get even before night. CARRLESS FREEDMEN. Brentano, Burchard, Henderson, Lathrop, R.

States. 1

Young, D.

Cabell, D.
Douglas, D.
Goode, D.
Hunton, D.
Harris, D.
Pridemore,
Tucker, D.
Walker, D.

WISCONSIN .. Bragg, D. Bound, R. Williams, R.

133 105] 28

O-No member—contest.
Candler, D.; Stephens, D.; Blow

ABSENT OR NOT VOTING

Georgia—Candier, D.; Stephens, D.; Bloum, D.
Indiana—Bicknell, D.; Evans, R.; Sexton, R.
Louisiana—Stone, R.
Louisiana—Swann, D.
Massachusetts—Butler, R.; Field, R.
Minnesota—Strait, R.
Mississappi—Money, D.
Missouri—Pollard, R.
New Fork—Bliss, D.; Bundy, R.; Cox, D.;
Riscock, R.; Ketcham, R.; Starin, R.; Townsend, R.; Veeder, D.
Ohio—Keifer, R.; Neal, R.; Sonthard, D.
Pennsytassia—Bridges, D.; Maish, D.; Randall, D.; Smith, R.; Ward, R.
South Carolina—Aiken, D.; Smalls, R.
Tennessee—Bright, D.

South Carolind-Aiken, D.; Smalls, I. Tennessee-Bright, D. Wisconsin-Bouck, D.; Caswell, R. Hazelto

MISSISSIPPI.

SOCIAL AND POLITICAL PROBLEMS—THE PREED MAN AS A FARM-HAND—THE PRESENT POLIT ICAL CONDITION NOT PERMANENT-MISSIS

STPPI WILL NOT HAVE A REPUBLICAN FORM OF

Correspondence of Cincinnati Gasette.

DEDRICK'S, Hinds Co., Miss., Nov. 19.—If

W. VIRGINIA. Martin, D.

TENNESSEE

VERMONT ..

VIRGINIA

darky whips him he will get even before night.

CARELESS FREEDMEN.

Whether it is the result of generations of slavery, or only the inherent carclessness born of tropical plenty, certain it is that these fellows seem to feel no sort of responsibility for other folks' property. Nor are they very particular about their own. I rode past a darky from an out township, the other day, who was driving two yearling bulls,—they couldn't have been more than eighteen months old driving two yearling bulls,—they couldn't have been more than eighteen months old anyhow,—and he, armed with a murderous gad, was making them keep up with a mounted trotter, going in a lively trot. And that had been kept up several miles. A little ahead, an old Mississippian expostulated, telling him he would kill his cattle, to which he responded, punctuating with blows: "Oh, they'll stand it, G—d d—n'em. They're mine an' paid for. Ga-ha, ga-ha, Back!"

Nor did he stop till the white man threatened to swear out a warrant for his arrest.

Nor did he stop till the white man threatened to swear out a warrant for his arrest.

The "boys" engaged in digging leave potatoes enough on the ground to pay one well for gleaning, while those who haul wood must be constantly watched to prevent their stealing from it. At first I thought this was exceptional, but all the planters agree that this is the best managed plantation in the district. As to such things as pitchforks, axes, and corn-knives, it makes me "scringer" to watch the it makes me "scringe" to watch the darkies working with them where there is any stock. If my father or any of his neighbors, that I worked with when a boy, had to deal with these fellows they would kill half their employes in a month—knock their heads off in a rage at such carelessness. The sort of thing which is considered regular down here wouldn't be tolerated two minutes in Indiana.

wouldn't be tolerated two minutes in Indiana.

SOCIABLE SOUTHERNERS.

But this a nice country for a man who wants rest, and has nothing to do—he will find so many clever feilows to help him do it. At this season there is much spare time, and the planters are glad to see a Northern man. As far as I can observe, old Union soldiers seem to be preferred. Under the genial influence of the times even the carpet-baggers are forgiven. But there is one class of criminals for whom there is no forgiveness, either in the West or South, viz. the wretches who loaned their money to the Government during the War. I regret to state that the Democrats of this country are about as hostile to the bondholders as are the Democrats of Ohio. I don't see what can be done to reconcile the West and South, unless we make a bondire of the bonds and a St. Bartholomew of the bondholders. These men will know better than to buy bonds when the next war comes.

MISSISSIPPI POLITICS.

war comes.

Sississippi Politics.

Of course every reader knows that I am at the first of the matter yet, but there are a few points on which men of all parties here appear

Of course every reader knows that I am at the first of the matter yet, but there are a few points on which men of all parties here appear to agree. The first is that the present condition cannot hast. The revolution of 1875, accomplished at the cost of so much blood and labor, exhausted the victors; they virtually admit that they cannot keep up the strain. It amounted to an armed occupation, and must be a temporary device. Nevertheless, they are savagely determined that the negro shall never rule the State again.

The escond point, as agreed by all moderate and candid people, is that the blacks are improving—a little. But they are improving. To me it appears that they are dividing in two societies; the one is rising steadily, the other sinking into fearful degradation. But on this point I wait further evidence. Just now there is a great movement among them in favor of emigrating to Kansas, and the few who know me are eager for my ofinion on that State. Some black men have just returned from there with favorable reports, and the whole population is in a great state of excitement about it.

Another point that seems settled is that Mississippi can never have a good government if the party in power is maintained exclusively by write or largely by colored votes. The first is despotism, the second, anarchy. At present a white minority is ruling by determination and superior bravery, which is, practically, despotism. Before 1875 a black majority had set up a Government which steadily tendent to anarchy. It is worth while to remember that, in every reconstructed State, the Republicans quarreled among themselves, and one faction began to oppress the other before the Democrats revolted and overthrew both. It is a great mistake to suppose the Republican government and into the Senate before the final breakup, which he must have known was coming. Now, if parties are to remain as at present constituted, here is your alternative for the inture: If the black Republican party is reinstated, the white or Democratic party will r

On the other hand, if the present Government continues it will administer matters tolerably well, and give the State a pretty good government; but it will deprive negroes of all political and mayor civil rights, and thus nullify the Constitution. The solution which men of all parties hope for is a heavy immigration from the North. If 50,000 Northern men settled here the whites would be in a majority in nearly all the countles; then the black could have all his rights, and do no hurt either. There would be a new division of parties, and probably not on race lines. So, judging from my own reception, I am inclined to say to Northern men, Come; especially if unmarried, for I don't

think ladies get reconciled to this country as easily as gentlemen. Besides, there are too many women in Mississippi now.

But suppose Northerners don't come, in spite of the fine opportunities? Well, Mississippi won't have a republican form of government, that's all. With her present population, our only choice is between anarchy and despotism. Despotism is a little better than anarchy, but the difference is not great enough to brag about. HANSON.

THE SOLID SOUTH.

For whatever evil there is in the solid South now or hereafter, it is a matter that Presider Hayes and his policy is in no wise responsible for. He found it, but did not create it. Ever South Carolina and Louisiana were Democrati-before he "surrendered them." The Republic ans could not have maintained themselves longer even with the whole army at their backs. And with the revelations of Republican rascality in South Carolina it is a question if a surren der to the Democrats was not productive of much good, even though it could not have been held to the Republican cause by reasonable ex-

The solid South is the work of the Republican

reconstruction policy, and the foremost advo-cates of that policy are now foremost in their denunciation of Hayes as a creator of the soli South and an instrument of evil in its hands! The monstrous injustice of this is apparent to The monstrous injustice of this is apparent to all who are thoroughly acquainted with the condition of affairs in this section when Hayes went in. Had any other Republican, or Democrat either, for that matter, been elected President, the South would have still been solid. For whatever evil there is in it, the authors of the reconstruction policy can blame themselves. Being somewhat acquainted with affairs in the Southern States when Hayes went in, it makes me nervous to hear so much fault-finding in Washington with the President. He has done the best he could, and I firmly believe the best for the country. I tremble when I think what would have been the result had the President attempted to bolster up the so-called Republican cause in Louisiana and South Carolina by the army. There would have been blood and outrages beyond anything in the history of reconstruction. As it is, there is peace in those States, the relation of the races are better than at any time since the War, and the communities recovering from the evils which so long afflicted them. So-called Republican rule was only a success in arousing race antagonisms, and causing the docile blacks to be butchered. Those who care nothing for white folks should help the President for his Southern policy upon the negro's account. I tell you he is better off under it than the old way. I know it. Where there were formerly a dozen "outrages" there is not one now. The cause of complaint having been removed, outrages naturally subside. There is the main thing. I confess I had rather see the all who are thoroughly acquainted with the con formerly a dozen "outrages now. The cause of complaint having been removed, outrages naturally subside. There is the main thing. I confess I had rather see the South solidly Democratic, as now, South Carolina and Louisiana included, and race antagronisms allayed, than to see those States Republican and the blacks exposed to the assaults of the infuriated whites. And infuriated with cause, too. Republican rule in those States was such a mockery and cheat, and so destructive of all material interests, that the outrages upon the negroes were not without excuse. There is all material interests, that the outrages upon the negroes were not without excuse. There is a limit to human patience, and Southern patience, with a negro on top, is soon reached. So far from creating the solid South, and enlarging it, and adding to its power, the policy of Hayes, if he can carry it out, will soften the evil, although it is beyond Presidential power to do away with it. He has softened it, allayed race antagonism, and inspired national patriotism, where before was sectional hate. If the solid South, with its hundred and odd Congressmen, all Democrats, softened it, allayed race antagonism, and inspired national patriotism, where before was sectional hate. If the solid South, with its hundred and odd Congressmen, all Democrats, and its 137 Electoral votes, all Democratic, is unpleasant to Conkling and Ben Wade, and those anti-Hayes Republicans, they should remember that the so-called policy of the present Administration has not added a vote to the strength which the South had when Hayes came in Republican reconstruction policy is mainly in. Republican reconstruction policy is mainly responsible, but not the Hayes Administration. Hayes has simply done the best he could with what he found on hand when he came in.

"MATERIALIZATION."

Medium Who Gives Out Spirit-Forms an Sucks Them In Again.
The Medium and Daybreak of London gives n account of a seance which the Rev. Thomas Cooley and others have had with the celebrated Dr. Monck. The account relates:

Dr. Monck. The account relates:

"I have just witnessed the most marvelous materialization phenomenon I have ever heard of or can conceive. About half-past 6 o'clock this evening Dr. Donald Kennedy, of Boston, U. S., with Dr. Monck, called upon me to accompany them to a hastily-improvised and telegram-arranged sitting at the house of a friend near London.

gram-arranged sitting at the house of a Iriend near London.

"After some slate-writing and other tests, having half an hour still to spare, the two ladies of the house joined us, and we sat for materialization. The back room, divided from the froat by folding doors (one shut and a curtain partly covering the other), formed the cabinet, which was little needed; for Dr. Monck, under control of 'Samuel,' was by the light of the lamp—the writer not being a yard away from him—seen by all to be the living gate for the extrusion of spirit-forms from the realm of mind into this world of matter; for standing forth thus plain-ly before us, the psychic or spirit-form was seen to grow out of his left side. First several faces, one after another, of great beauty appeared, and in amazement we saw, and as I was suffered to stand close up to the medium, even touching him, I saw most plainly, several times, a perfect face and form of exquisite womanhood partially issue from Dr. Monck about the region of the heart. Then, after several attempts, a full-formed figure, in a nebulous condition at first, but growing Solider as it issued from the medium—left Dr. Monck and stood, a separate in dividualty, two or three feet off, bound to him by a slender attachment as of gossamer, which, at my request, 'Samuel,' in control, severed with the medium's left hand; and there stood embodied a spirit-form of unutterable loveliness, robed in attire spirit-spun, a meshy webwork from no mortal loom, of a fleeciness in imitable, land of transfiguration whiteness truly glistening.

"But Dr. Kennedy was now invited to draw equally near me and realize more closely with me the marvet of the separate identity of the spirit form from the medium, and as we stood looking with all our soul upon the mighty fact of spirit birth from mortal man, Dr. Monck, still entranced, placed the lonely visitant from the men may be support each of an arm, we advanced with our aweet spirit companion some steps farther into the room. Meanwhile, holding the hand of the spiri

spirit arm that rested on mine, I felt the wrist, palm, fingers, and finger-nails. It was in every respect a living hand, answering to my touch, yielding to pressure, having natural weight and substance, and all things pertaining to humanity; but it was damp and stone-cold, and the thought passed through my mind, how, like steam, first invisible, congcaled, is then seen as cloudy vapor, which precipitated, may finally take solid form in ice, this figure at my side had, by a somewhat analagous process, when rendered visible and tangible from the vital force, view-less and imponderable, of the medium, being under chemistry, not yet understood, of the higher life, congcaled into the uebulous condition instanced by the form's first appearance, further to solidify into the lovely creature we supported and wistfully beheld.

"But not to theorize, I come now to the climax of the night's most wonderful phenomena:

"When the form at first retired, I was, as an extreme favor which might cost the medium great prostration, permitted to accompany it, and draw near with it slowly and cautiously, until learned, stood forth full in view of all, waiting to receive back unto himself the marvelous seon, phantasm, or emanation that we must call angel or spirit. As it neared him the gossamer filament again came into view, its attenuating and vanishing point being, as before, toward the heart. By means of 'the subtle cord, I noticed how the psychic figure seemed to be sucked back into the body of the medium. For like a waterspout at sea—funnel-shaped—or sand column, such as I have seen in Egypt, horizontal instead of vertical, the superior vital power of Dr. Monck seemed to absorb and draw in the spirit-form, but so gradually that I was enabled closely to watch the process; for, leaning against and holding the medium. For like a waterspout at sea—funnel-shaped—or sand column, such as I have seen in Egypt, horizontal instead of vertical, the superior vital power of Dr. Monck seemed to absorb and draw in the spirit-form, but so gradua

Record of the Closing Proceedings of the Fishery Commissioners.

CANADA.

Text of the Costly Document which it Took Nearly Five Months to Get Up.

Protest of the American Commissioners Against the Astenishing Decision.

Further Accounts of the Wreck of the Ocean-Steamship Strathsay.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HALIFAX, Nov. 25.—The following is the record of the closing proceedings of the Fishery Commission, sitting at Halifax for the past five months.

ery Commission, Sitting at Halifax for the past five months.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed under Arts. 22 and 23 of the Treaty of Washington of the 8th of May, 1871, to determine, having regard to the privileges accorded by the United States to the subjects of her Britannic Majesty, as stated in Arts. 19 and 21 of said treaty, the amount, if any, compensation, which, in their opinion, ought to be paid by the Government of her Britannic Majesty in return for the privileges accorded to the citizens of the United States under Art. 18 of the said treaty, and having carefully and impartially examined the matters referred to them according to justice and equity, in conformity with the soleum declaration made and subscribed by them on the 15th day of June, 1877, do award the sum of \$5,500,000 in gold to be paid by the Government of the United States to the Government of the United States to the Government of the Eritannic Majesty in accordance with the provisions of the said treaty. Signed at Halifax this twenty-third day of November, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven.

MAURICE DELFOSSE,

A. T. GALZ.

hundred and seventy-seven.

MAURICE DELFOSSE,
A. T. GALT.

The United States Commissioner is of opinion that the sdvantages accruing to Great Britain under the Treaty of Washington are greater than the advantages conferred upon the United States by said treaty, and he cannot, therefore, concur in the conclusions announced by his colleagues, and the American Commissioner deems it his duty to state, further, that it is questionable whether it is competent for the Board to make an award under the treaty, except with the unanimous consent of its members.

Ludge Foster Agent of the United States

Judge Foster, Agent of the United States

Judge Foster, Agent of the United States Government, then said:

I have no instructions from the Government of the United States as to the course to be pursued in the contingency of such a result as has been announced, but, if I were to accept in silence the paper signed by the two Commissioners, it might be claimed hereafter that, as Agent of the United States, I have acquiesced in treating it as a valid award. Against such an inference it seems my duty to guard. I therefore make this statement, which I desire to have placed upon record.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribuna.

OTTAWA, Nov. 25.—The Government have passed an order in Council to stop the sale of crown lards in Ottawa County, on account of the valuable deposits of phosphates discovered their recently. Reports from High Falls state that several new mines have been found, which will yield 90 per cent.

Dr. Meredith has just delivered an interesting address on "The Recent Prison Congress and Their Work," before the Literary and Scientific Society. He advocated indefinite sentences; that is, that the Judge shall give the maximum sentence, and allow the prison-anthorities, who have the opportunity of watching the man's reformation, to say when he shall be liberated. He reviewed the work of the

thorities, who have the opportunity of watching the man's reformation, to say when he shall be liberated. He reviewed the work of the Prison Congresses, International and National, held within the last seven years, and contended that they had resulted in an entire change in the criminal jurisprudence of every civilized country, even Japan. The questions of preventive and repressive measures were fully discussed. The Executive has interposed in the case of the Castleton abortionist, "Doe" Smith, found guity of the murder of Miss Wade. He will be imprisoned for life.

In the case of John Williams, the Weston wife-murderer, it has been decided to allow the law to take its course, and he will be hanged at Toronto on the 30th of November.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribing.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune. QUEBEC, Nov. 25.—The Sheriff of Bloomington, Ill., has notified the police here to look out for a nurderer named Klasty, who is tramping through the country, and who shot and robbe a companion named Albert Angler, on the 2a o

a companion named Albert Angler, on the 24 or 3d of November last.
Detective Joannet, of the Provincial Police, has left for Chicago, to look out for Bartley, the alleged nurderer of Sergt. Dove, of the Provincial Police Force.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
MONTREAL, Nov. 25.—The following intelligence has been received from Lloyd's agent at St. Pierre, Miguelon, concerning the wreck of the steamship Strathsay: "From leaving Anticorli till striking, they saw nothing. A dense the steamship Strathsay: "From leaving Anticorli till striking, they saw nothing. A dense
fog prevailed. Vessel struck at 2 p. m. Saturday. Passengers and crew were saved, with
part of the baggage. They also succeeded in
saving a small portion of flour. A heavy
sea, making a clean sweep over the vessel,
drove her farther up on the bar yesterday. She
is on a sandy bottom, with no chance of getting
off." Insurances, as far as can be ascertained,
are: Boston Marine, \$17,000: Orient, New
York, \$15,500; Pacific Central, New York, \$10,000: Royai Canadian, \$5,000; Trans-Atlantic,
\$4,200; Western, Toronto, \$3,400; Mercantile
Mutual, \$1,600.

The total receipts of wheat at this port from Jan. 1 to Nov. 21 this year amounted to 7,196,102 bushels, against 6,371,330 bushels during the corresponding period in 1876,—an increase of 824,772 bushels. Mutual, \$1,600.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

A Scotsman's Opinion-They Have Los Money—Twenty-five Years Ago—An Aspar agus-Bed—County Agricultural Boards— Shrinkage of Corn-Roup in Poultry-The Best Grape.
From Our Own Correspondent.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Nov. 24.—The correspondent of the Scotsman, who was sent to this country by that journal to investigate the cattle-trade and its probable future as regards its rendering the growing of cattle for beef unprofitable Britain, has returned home, and is now summing up his conclusions. He is of the opinion that the Americans do not yet possess enough good stock to render them formidable competitors with the stock-feeders of the Mother-Country, but in time they will have the cattle, the means, and the ability to seriously reduce the profits of stock-raising on the island. The correspondent admits that we already possess the pastures, the food, and, to a limited extent, the proper grade of stock. We are forcibly reminded of this by a shipment of 125 head of Short-Horn steers direct to Liverpool from the farm of John S. Gillett, of Elkhart, Logan County, Ill., and another lot 118 trees Medicon County, Kontrocky, Orece et al. of 103 from Madison County, Kentucky. Once establish a trade and permanent lines of shipment, and we will pour the cattle into England in such numbers that John Bull will be astonished. It is only a question of profit, and, when that is established on a firm basis, the business will be

is only a question of profit, and, when that is established on a firm basis, the business will begin in earnest.

There is a general complaint among stockmen that, for two or three years.

THEY HAVE LOST MONEY;
and they insist that there is nothing to be made in feeding cattle. We are loath to believe the statement, and think where money has been lost it has been through speculation, and not legitimate feeding. It is a fact that steak is selling in most of the towns of Central Illinois at from 12½ to 15 cents per pound, roast at 8 to 10 cents, and other parts in proportion. Only the poorer grades of beeves are bought by the local butchers. Old cows, heifers, stags, and the refuse find their way to the tables of the residents of small cities, in the shape of steaks and roasts. Three to four cents per pound is the price paid the farmer; so that some one realizes a healthy profit. Farmers use more fresh meat than they did a few years ago. Then it could not always be conveniently procured; now a meat-market exists in nearly every hamlet of a dozen houses. Twenty-five years ago the only fresh meat used in our family in summer was procured from a butcher who visited the house once a week; and this one butcher supplied the people of several townships. In winter a supply of fresh meat was kept frozen or packed in snow. Sait beef and pork, and occasionally a sait whitefish, constituted the daily food of most farmers. Once in a while a chicken was killed, but generally they went to market to heip swell the sales of the farm. The people are healthier now than they were then, and are happier, too. Who wants to go back to those times of self-demia, hard work, and hard times! The day-laborer of to-day has more real empoyment and comfort than the wealthy had in those days.

And Asparague.

had in those days.

AN ASPARAGUS-BED.

In localities where the ground has not frozen, so that it cannot be plowed, it is not yet too late to plant a bed of this esculent. There

need be no extensive preparation for it. Select a rich piece of ground, plow it deeply, and them open trenches with a plow, four or five inches deep, and four feet apart. Into this rench drop the clauts—one year old it the best age to handle—one foot apart, taking care that the crowns are up, and the roots spread out in a natural manner. Cover with a hoe and level the ground. The second year after planting, 900 plants will supply a large family with all the asparagus they can use. The stuff palmed off upon people in cities is poor at best; most of it is cut under the soil, and it is tough and stringy. It should be broken off at the surface, and, when it does not break with a square fracture, it is not fit to use. Hotel-stewards have a dislike to the green article, but it is the only part that can be eaten. We were pleased to note that last spring there was a little demand for the green bunches. A coading of manure should be applied annually as a top-dressing. Some ten years ago we planted a row of asparagus-seed, about 200 feet long. It has since grown up with blue grass, but still continues to furnish an abundant and early supply for the table, without any care. Asparagus-seed is slow to germinate. It should be soaked for several days, until it begins to spread, before it is planted. Fall is the best time to set the plants, as they start so early in the spring, that many of the buds will be broken off in handling. Set a lot, if not too late; but, if it is, do not neglect it early next spring. ot neglect it early next spring.

COUNTY AGRICULTURAL BOARDS.

A recent issue of the Prairie Farmer contained many excellent suggestions upon the proper manner of conducting County Fairs. It

tained many excellent suggestions upon the proper manner of conducting County Fairs. It says

There seems to be a growing feeling against the untroduction of the various side-shows of more or less questionable morality. Horse-racing according to the rules of the turf would seem to be a principal cause for dissatisfaction with many. Especially is the practice of allowing wheels-of-fortune, the sweat-cloth, and other of the low forms of gambling, severely denounced. We have seen these in open and flagrant operation at some of the fairs we have visited this fail. To be successful, fairs, whether county or State, must be so managed as to meet the general approval of the people, else they must ultimately fail for want of support. The object of fairs is to furnish at one and the same time recreation and instrusion. Fairs must also be self-supporting. One of the duties of the Boards of Agriculture of the several States is to foster by every legitimate means the wpifare of the local, the county, and district fair organizations. To do this in the most perfect manner, they should be drawn as closely as possible toward the Boards of Agriculture; nevertheless, the tie in too many instances is quite loosely drawn. Nearly every important industry, and all our public bodies, now acknowledge the importance of meeting in stated conventions to fa upon certain cognate lines applicable to the fraternity at large. Why should not representatives of the various county organizations meet yearly in convention, to take into consideration matters of general interest, and to discuss those principals which are constantly changing the adaptability of certain means to a given end. Take the Illinois Board of Agriculture, for instance. It meets the first Tuesday in January at the State-House at Springfield. Why should not delegates from such county and district organizations assee eff, meet at the same place, and during the assertions to the scene at the same place, and during the same week, to discuss matters of general interest; There is yet

we certainly agree with the above, especially the horse-racing part of it, and hope that some uniformity of action may be the result.

SHRINKAGE OF CORN.

It appears to be a question with most farmers is to which is the best time to sell corn: when t is first gathered, or to wait until spring. The it is first gathered, or to wait until spring. The price of new corn is usuaily low, and an undue amount of pounds is taken,—from seventy-five to eighty pounds to the bushel. Regarding the amount of shrinkage, Messrs. P. Risser & Sons, millers and extensive corn-buyers at Onarga, recently made some careful experiments with the following result: One bushel of car-corn, weighing eighty pounds to the bushel, after being dried weighed sixty-four and one-eighth bounds. This shows a shrinkage of aimost 20 per cent. This shows that corn sold at 25 cents now is better than 30 cents after the grain cents now is better than 30 cents after the grain is thoroughly dry, according to this experiment. There are, however, certain conditions to be taken into consideration. Some reasons new corn is quite light and shells readily when first gathered. This season it is different, and it will be a long time before it will be in a condition to shell. nts now is better than 30 cents after the gra

BOUP IN POULTRY.

Owing to the long-continued rains, and so comparatively little attention being paid to the comfort of poultry on most farms, a great many of the fowls are now suffering from roup,—a disease which usually attacks them after a damp spell, and which makes its present brown by a swelling of the head, running ther a damp spell, and which makes its pres-nce known by a swelling of the head, running t the nose, etc. A medical correspondent of the New York Tribune, writing of a remedy for

this disease, says:

The treatment of the disease involves the employment of both medical and hygienic remedies. Inasmuch as prevention is better than cure, sanitary measures are of far more importance than surgery. The quarters for the fowls must be as comfortable as possible. They should be as light the order. surgery. The quarters for the fowls must be as comfortable as possible. They should be dry, light, cheerful, suny. Dampuess is especially to be avoided. The fowls must be protected from cold, most winds, such as prevail north of the latitude of New York in September, October, and

latitude of New York in September, October, and November.

As soon as it is discovered that any of the fowlse show symptoms of the disease,—as sniffling, sneezing, snipping, shaking the head, running at the eye or nostril, ratiling in the throat, swelling of the eyes or cheeks,—a man must be on the lookout for roup, if he lives north of the fortieth parailel. The general sanitary condition of the fowlse must be looked to, while those that are affected are to be treated thus: Prendre a solution of sulphate of zinc—common white vitriol—of a strength of ten or twelve grains to the ounce of water. With a small sponge wash the head, month, and throat with this solution. With a small syringe inject some of the solution into the cavernous portion of the beak (the roof of the mouth) and nostrils.

Wash out the eyes carefully, and then anoint the

mouth) and nostrile.

Wash out the eyes carefully, and then anoint the parts with a preparation of carbolic-acid and glycerine; this may be made with one part of crystalline carbolic-acid to ten parts glycerine. One or two applications like this will cure a fowl, if it is kept dry, warm, and clean, and properly fed with soft, warm food, into which a strong dash of cayenne is mixed. The drinking-water of the fowl should have a few drops of spirits of hartshorn in it. The treatment should be applied promptly. When the roup gets bad in a fock, it is hard to manage, and will give as much trouble to get rid of it as the chickens are worth. Poultry-keepers will find it easier to prevent the disease than to cure it, and more profitable.

will find it easier to prevent the disease than to cure it, and more profitable.

THE BEST GRAPE.

When Mr. Bull planted the seed which grew the Concord grape-vine, he did what entitles him to the everlasting graftitude of the American people. For years we had been eating the foxy Isabella, which is to-day esteemed but little above the wild grape which grows in the forest; and we had been trying to do something with the Catawba, without much success, as it would only bear an occasional bunch, except in favored localities. We have had a run of many varieties since the first introduction of the Concord, many of them far superior to it in quality, but not one fts peer for general productiveness and popularity. Our markets are now well supplied with grapes in their season, and at reasonable prices, thanks to the Concord. It is found everywhere, and, as long as it lasts, everybody eats it. There are some people, to be sure, for whom nothing is good enough; they would find fault, no doubt, if Black Hamburgs hung in clusters on every garden-fence. For such people the Concord possesses no charms; but we have always noticed that these grumblers could get away with a very respectable quantity of the despised article. To all those who expect to plant grape-vines another season, we recommend the Concord. Every farmer should have a hundred vines at least; and, when once planted, they require very little care. They bear almost anywhere, even if left to run on the ground. By all means plant some Concords.

THE HASTINGS FAMILY. The Old Scandal that Kept Away the Royal

The Old Scandal that Kept Away the Royal Family irom the Norfolk-Hastings Nuptials.

Referring to the marriage, the other day, of the Duke of Norfolk to Lady Flora Hastings, the New York Worla says:

"The first Marquis of Hastings was our old Revolutionary friend, Lord Rawdon, who divided with Tarleton the honors, such as they were, of the British campaigns in Virginia and the Carolinas. In 1793, by the death of his father, he became Earl of Moira, and in 1804 he married Flora Cambbell, Countess of Loudoun in her own right. Twelve years afterward he was created Marquis of Hastings. He died in 1836; his oldest daughter, Lady Flora Hastings, was a lady of the bedchamber to the Duchess of Kent, the mother of Queen Victoria. After her accession to the Crown the young Queen, it was said, conceived a certain jealousy of Lady Flora, in connection with the attentions paid her by a nobleman, Lord Elphinstone, for whom, it has always been rumored, the youthful sovereign felt a regard not recognized by the Royal Marriage act of Great Britain. Be this as it may, suspicions were provoked as to the conduct of Lady Flora, which led to decisive action on the part of the young Queen, and to a terrible social scandal in London. The friends of the young lady were intensely exasperated by the course pursued by the Queen, and the young lady bersen fairly broke down and died under the shame and suffering inflicted on

her by the notoriety of the whole affair. After her death, in 1830, an autopsy demonstrated her entire innocence, and naturally envenomed the views taken by her widespread and powerful family connection of the whole matter. Lady Flora's brother, the second Marquis of Hastings, married the Baroness Grey de Ruthyn in 1831, and died in 1844, leaving by her two sons and four daughters. The eldest son, who succeeded as third Marquis, lived only seven years after his accession, and was succeeded by his younger brother. Henry-Wesford-Charles-Plantaganet, fourth and last Marquis. This young nobleman, born in 1842, died in 1888, having contrived in his short life to "run through" his magnificent patrimony in a career of splendid dissipation and reckless gambling quite unrivaled since the days of the wicked Duke of Wharton. Four years before his death the last Marquis married Lady Florence Paget, a daughter of the Marquis of Angleses, who, after appearing one night at the opera as the affianced bride of Mr. Henry Chaplin, the next) day drove to a shop in Oxford street, passed through it, came out in Vere street, got into another carriage, and went off to become Marchioness of Hastings. On the death of the fourth Marquis all his title except his Scotch house became gextinct or fell to abeyance, and his sister, Lady Edith Maud Hastings, succeeded him as Countess of Loudoun, Baroness of Loudoun, Farrinyean, and Mauchline in the peerage of Scotland. In 1871 she became also Baroness of Botreaux, Hungerford, Hastings, and de Moeyns in the peerage of England. With extraordinary energy she devoted herself to clearing off the incumbrances left uroon the great family-estates by her spendthrift brother, and before her death in 1874 she succeeded completely in diese put into order by the skill, patience, and courage of his mother. At her death the Countess of Loudoun, who had never set foot in the Court of Queen Victoria, charged her heirs to ent of her right hand and to bury it elenched under a column of white marble, ornamented by a cross, at an angle of her seat of Doministon Park, in Derbyshire, which overlooks a long range of the railway over which the Queen yearly travels northward to Balmoral. On the column she ordered them to inscribe the grim and memacing motto: 'I bide my time.' So stern and superstitious a hatred, belonging it would seem to other times than ours, testifies at least to the resolute and fearless temper of the blood which flows through the veins of yesterday's young bride."

CRIME.

SAVED BY A SCRATCH.

Dispatch to Cincinnati Enquirer.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 23.—To-day appointed for the execution of Dick Ross for the murder of Pito Jackson, shortly after sun rise crowds from the country commenced ar-riving in the little town of Lonoke, and by 11 a. m. full 2,500 people assembled to see the o pointed a guard of fifty men to attend the armed with new needle-guns and bayonets fired marched to the jail, where a cordon was forms around the scaffold, keeping the surging be orderly browd back at least thirty feet at

around.

The hour for the execution had been fixed for 12 m. At 11:45 a. m. the calaboose-door was opened, a lane made through the crowd, and the prisoner, accompanied by Sheriff King. Depart Thompson, the clergyman, and several guards, appeared and proceeded to the gallows, about thirty yards distant. The prisoner, though weak and nervous, walked unsupported except by the light touch of the officers upon either arm.

arm.

The Deputy-Sheriff bore in his hands a sharp hatchet, to be used in cutting the rope to lower the drop. The prisoner was assisted up the scaffold by the Sheriff, and when informed that he could make any remarks he chose, he stepped upon the drop and said, in a weak, quavering, and tremulous voice, and with much emotion:

tion:
"Gentlemen, I want you to take warning by
me here. I am a poor nigger, and I have killed
my fellow-man. I wish you all to take a warnmy fellow-man. I wish you all to take a warning from my punishment. I acknowledge my wrong. I fell into evil by drinking, keeping bal company, and breaking the Sabbath. I promise to reform, but did not do it, and here I am."

Here the prisoner broke down, and the elergman repeated his remark in loud tones, for the benefit of the crowd. After he had ceased, and as Sheriff King was handling the nose, the telegraph operator was seen to pass harded through the line of guards, climb the safid stairs, and hand the Sheriff an open telegram. The Sheriff dropped the rope, glanced a monest at the paper, and then stepping upon the drop in front of the prisoner, while the crowd preserved the utmost silence, he read the following dispatch:

Executive Oprice, Little Rock, Ark. No.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, LITTLE ROCK, Ark, Not. 22, 1877.—Sheriff King, Lonoke County—Sin: A respite of ten days is granted Dick Ross, accurate of murder. Stop the execution.

W. R. MILLER, Governor of Afrance. W. R. MILER. Governor of Arkansa.

The silence was broken by the officers corrected to the prisoner upon his new lease of life. As to the crowd, they were sadly disappointed—that is, judging from appearances. Many of them had come a long way to see the execution, and disliked very much to be deprived of the savage pleasure they expected to experience in witnessing the dying throof of the poor darkey. One Granger remarked: "Well, I'll be G—dd—d if I'd a know'd this, you bet I'd kept my young uns in the cotton-patch to-day." Another proposed faintly to give Dick Ross three cheers for his ten days more, but the proposal fell flat and did not meet with a response, as the crowd, though not bloodthirsty, 'eli that it had to a certaile extent been cheated, and was in no mood for shouting.

The prisoner showed no emotion whatever until he had descended from the scaliold, when he was observed to tremble like a leaf, and for the first time. He was marched back to the calaboose and chained, and, after the Sheriff had thanked the guards for their services and the assembly for its orderly behavior, the guards were dismissed.

had thanked the guards for their services and the assembly for its orderly behavior, the guards were dismissed.

The sudden reprieve naturally created con-siderable wonder. Judge Sioly, one of the counsel for the prisoner, says that since the trial important testimony, palliating the crime of Ross, has come into the possession of coun-sel. This they wished to introduce, and the Governor granted ten days' time for the pur-pose.

A DOMESTIC TRAGEDY.

Special to Cincinnati Gazette.
FULTONVILLE, Ill., Nov. 21.—A terrible do mestic tragedy occurred here to-day, and the affair causes the most intense excitement in this affair causes the most intense excitement in this section of the State. The facts, as far as accretained, are as follows: George Ambruster, a wealthy real-estate owner, after an absence of several days from home, suddenly returned this afternoon, and upon his arrival at once proceeded to his residence. He thought at first no one was at home, but soon heard voices coming from a bed-room in the upper portion of the house. He entered the room, and the sight he there beheld no doubt caused him to commit the bloody tragedy which to-night has so excited the community. Ambruster's wife, who has always borne the highest character for refinement and Christian virtue, and John T. Richards, a well-known business man of this place, were found in bed together. Ambruster opened a stand drawer and drew out a revolver, fired several shots at the guilty pair, the same taking deadly effect, Richards living but a short time, and Mrs. Ambruster about two hours later. Ambruster has given himself up to the proper authorities, but it is thought that his mind is deranged.

Special Dispetch to The Chicago Tribute.
NASHFILLE, Tenn., Nov. 25.—A man answ the description of Bill Roper, alias Jack Mc-Ghee, who badly assaulted Miss Betty Temple Ghee, who badly assaulted Miss Betty Templeton, daughter of a Cumberland Presbyterlan minister at Columbia, appeared in Athens, Ala, this afternoon, having walked sixty-two miles through mud and rain since 6 o'clock yesterday morning. He is very much bedraggled and fatigued. He was wanting the physical strough to proceed much further. Two persons are to be down from Columbia to-morrow morning to identify him. If identified, he will swing before the setting sun to-morrow. Large crowds of secuts have been following all the way down. Roper attempted to secure a norse at Prospect, sixteen miles north of Athens, but was refused.

A STRANGE AFFRAY. NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—A quarrel occurred by tween George Dell, aged 17, and Jacob Mar corth, aged 65, both of 517 East Thirteent street, this afternoon, in which Marcorth used a hatchet on the young man, inflicting a severe wound. Dell thereupon threw a razor at Marcorth with such force that the blade of the weapon took effect in the latter's neck, severing the jugular vein and causing almost instant death. Dell was arrested. Friends of the prisoner claim that he discovered his mother in bed with Marcorth, and insisted that the two should be married, which led to the quarrel.

HAUSSMAN.

New York, Nov. 28.—Henry Haushot his three children and then hi
12, died to-day in a hospital.

CURRENT

IM MEM Bleak November wind
Bitter cold;
And too soon the snew
Autumn's gold.
Stay, sweet bird, so southern clime—
Stay to cheer the drea
Winter-time.

If we heard, amid th Of the snow.

Thy sweet song of le

Bithely flow,

We should half-forget As thy form Glanced amid the low Of the storm. Vainly do we bid th Thou must go;
But we soon again w
Well we know.

And vainly did we bit Our Lola, gone to I The angels carried he Shine on the brow Shine on the brow of the brow of the brown o We must, though in We mourn and mis Be thankful she is a Of Earth can e Forever safe! An A.
The silver cord has

> THE FELINE It was Saturday ev

light of the setting s back-door with a clay

No care can ever res Within the gates of

s yard of cat-teaser. chair, and fastened the the fence with demon fore-mentioned ham perspiration from the retired into the house, found satisfaction. Then he ensconced Then he ensconced a window, and waited. Now, there was no putting down that carneighborhood were melancholy class of ca They were not in an dissolute cats, or cats the victous traits of o with vicious traits of griefs, no doubt, the their family dissension given to making these No doubt they had overcome cats, they rand eschewed the has They felt when to soul vibrated with the from the glaring eye disturbing influence.

A cat on the fence aimnly as a thorough trysting-place, cannot most censorious, as a the old gentleman with fore, entirely unproved. in fiendish intent.

All that evening he golden stars twinkle he was still sitting at peared upon the fence.

The next day he wat his pew in church was justified in easing off the question was settle. line question was sett About noon he ven

> chifted the position of back again and resum Ere long his vigilan A large cat—a yellowed tall have been a positive thing—came ambling It was well that i The cat marched i

time, impressed perheat-teaser was some

and planted one it tesser.

He caught his brea pulsations of his through the caught his brea pulsations of his through the caught his break was standing a For one moment at the same the cidity and contents sport; and only a pleasant titillation—as it were—in a registation of the caught his back yard, and then the back yard, and tore the cat-tesser. And up a sod, and threw he didn't believe so cent, either.

cent, either.

BEARS A
"Bear signs is ya
(Pennsylvania) hunt
respondent recentl
the edges o' the sy
cow 'd been walki oaks 's all squashed jackets, 'n hornets' bee trees robbed, th uns, too. You see then, 'n two 'r thre oaks 'll soon leave their hind legs an' their paws, squash knockin' the akern patch squashed dow akerns. That's who now, out 'round ou "But they don't eta' nests."

"Dou't they? Manow anything 'bot Nex' to a bee tree, yaller-jacket or a hale'll prance 'round yaller-jacket or a hale'll prance 'round yaller bee goes into tree'r stuck fas' to In about three jer jacket's nest wrong with his paw unkiv tiles fight like fury bear till he looks's all over him. But kind o' grins, un' lyer old woman 'd vitme he smacks his more 'tention to the many straws a-ti bear onet which w jackets' nest over him dead. If 'I'd s-showed fight, I' But there he laid little hot-tailed de' I was 'fraid to go' they made up thei "But it's more hornets' test. Or half bushel somett a rock'r in a tree thing. But when hornets' nest you on the rocks, he cedge o' the ledge stones 'n pieces o' it, an' on it goes, o' the maddest he Mebbe you don't ain't a takin' a prowls the woods. kerflummixed like done it, an' they we he ain't long a co for him; but he get up on his him hornets with his were boxin'. All face, and he keep lay down an' roll' tease the hornets

of the whole affair. After an autopsy demonstrated e, and naturally enventage of the process of

IME. A SCRATCH.

Nov. 23.—To-day being cecution of Dick Ross for ckson, shortly after sunn of Lonoke, and by 11 a. sembled to see the majes-ed. Sheriff King had apty men to attend the exe order, and this guard, e-guns and bayonets fir here a cordon was form keeping the surging but at least thirty feet a xution had been fixed for

the cal aboose-door was the cal aboose-door was trough the erowd, and the by Sheriff King. Deputy nan, and several guards, at to the gallows, about The prisoner, though walked tinsupported ex-of the officers upon either

core in his hands a sharp mutting the rope to lower or was assisted up the and when informed that ariks he chose, he step-said, in a weak, quaver-se, and with much emo-

you to take warning by nigger, and I have killed a you all to take a warning to a you all to take a warnint. I acknowledge my by drinking, keeping bad the Sabbath. I promised do it, and here I am." ske down, and the clergyck in loud tones, for the After he had ceased, and handling the noose, the seen to pass hurriedly wide, climb the schild criff an open telegram. I rope, glanced a moment stepping upon the dopp, while the crowd prece, he read the following

Lonoke County—Sin: A unted Dick Ross, acquaed cution.

Governor of Arkansas. ken by the officers conrupon his new lease of
they were sadly disaping from appearances,
a long way to see the
very much to be deprivre they expected to exthe dying throes of the
tiger remarked: "Well,
know'd this, you bet I'd
the cotton-patch to-day."
y to give Dick Ross three
tore, but the proposal
t with a responge, as
loodthirsty, felt that it
een cheated, and was

no emotion whatever rom the scaffold, when ble like a leaf, and for marched back to the and, after the Sheriff for their services and for their services and orderly behavior, the naturally created contact since the says that since the palliating the crime to possession of country time for the pursition of the

TRAGEDY.

here to-day, and the ense excitement in this facts, as far as ascer-George Ambruster, a , after an absence of after an absence of suddenly returned this rrival at once proceed-hought at first no one undvoices coming from portion of the house. The sight he there be to commit the bloody so excited the comife, who has always er for refinement and m T. Richards, a well-his place, were found aster opened a stand evolver, fired several he same taking deedly ta short time, and to hours later. Amup to the proper authant his mind is de-

NCHED. Chicago Tribune.

5.—A man answering Roper, alias Jack Mc-Miss Betty Templeberiand Presbyterian ared in Athens, Ala-, alked sixty-two miles the physical strength Two persons are to morrow morning to d, he will swing be-rrow. Large crowds ng all the way down. a norse at Prospect, ens, but was refused. AFFRAY.

quarrel occurred be-17, and Jacob Mar-517 East Thirteenth nich Marcorth used s and inflicting a severe and inflicting a severe cew a razor at Mar-nat the blade of the tter's neck, severing sing almost instant. Friends of the vered his mother in disted that the two d to the quarrel.

AN.

CURRENT GOSSIP. IM MEMORIAM.

Bleak November winds are blowing,
Bitter cold;
And too soon the snow will whiten And too soon the snow will whiten
Autuen's gold.

Stay, seet bird, so swiftly seeking
Southern clime—
Stay to cheer the dreary gloom of

Winter-time.
If we heard, amid the whirling

If we heard, amid the whirling
Of the snow,
Thy sweet song of love and comfor
Bithely flow,
We should half-forget the tempest

As thy form Glanced amid the lowering darkness Of the storm. Vainly do we bid thee linger-Thou must go; But we soon again will see the

And vainly did we bid her stay-Our Lola, gone to Heaven; The angels carried her where star

Shine on the brow of Even.
O how our hearts yearned over her
With love so deep and tender; Twas hard to see her life go out In all its morning splendor. But in her life-path could we see For her what pain and losses, What broken idols, blighted blooms, What bitter griefs and crosses.

Be thankful she is safe where storms

of Earth can enter never.

Forever safe! An Angel's hand
The silver cord has riven;
No care can ever reach her now, Within the gates of Heaven.
CHICAGO. MILLIE C. POMEROY.

THE FELINE EXASPERATOR.

THE FERRICA Puck.

Puck.

It was Saturday excuing when, in the calm light of the setting sun, he emerged from his back-door with a claw-hammer, four nails, and a yard of cat-teaser. He stood up on a kitchen chair, and fastened the spiked tin on the top of the fence with demoniac resolution and the be-fore-mentioned hammer. Then he wiped the perspiration from the top of his bald head, and retired into the house, wearing an air of profound satisfaction.

Then he ensconced himself in the dining-room

window, and waited.

Now, there was no shadow of reason for his

Now, there was no shadow of reason for his putting down that cat-teaser. The cats in the neighborhood were a quiet, subdued, rather melancholy class of cats.

They were not in any way uproarious cats, or dissolute cats, or cats of ill-regulated minds, with vicious traits of character. They had their griefs, no doubt, their private troubles, and their tamily dissensions, but they were not cats given to making these things public.

No doubt they had the weaknesses of all submary creatures, but when the tender influence of the balmy night overcame them, as it will overcome cats, they retired to a far-distant roof, and eschewed the hazardous fence.

They felt when the delicate chords of the soul vibrated with the subtle passion that shrunk from the glaring eye of day, bootjacks were a disturbing influence.

from the glaring eye of day, bootjacks were a disturbing influence.

A cat on the fence, when it uses that fence simply as a thoroughlare, and in no way as a trysting-place, cannot be regarded, even by the most censorious, as a nuisance. The action of the old gentleman with the bald head was, therefore, entirely unprovided. But he qualled not in fiendish intent.

All that evening he watched; and when the golden stars twinkled in the azure empyrean, he was still sitting at his post. But no cat appeared upon the fence.

The next day he watched all the morning, and his pew in church was vacant. He felt nimself justified in easing off on religion until the feline question was settled.

About noon he ventured out again, and this time, impressed perhaps with the idea that the entreaser was something. His fine cannot be supported to the state of the settlement was acceptance.

About noon he ventured out again, and this time, impressed perhaps with the idea that the cat-teaser was something like fly-paper, he shifted the position of the tin, and then went back again and resumed his tireless watch.

Ere long his vigilance was rewarded.

A large cat—a yel, w cat—a cat with a green eye and a crooked tal—a cat at whom it would have been a positive pleasure to fling something—came ambling placidly along the fence.

The man with the bald head drew a long breath, and crouched behind the window-curtains.

ms.
His hour had come.
The cat advanced, slowly, calmly, unsuspect-He pictured to himself her approaching fate. He pictured to himself her approaching late. He thought of her agonized astonishment—her frantic struggles to get beyond the obstacle—he saw in fancy her arched back, and her dilated optics—he could aimost see her rolling into the yard, limp and unnerved, a feline wreck.

It was well that he took his circus out in imagination just when he did.

The cat marched forward with measured step, and planted one forefoot tentatively on the teaser.

and the street of human? The regional and originate factors are not to be compared to the street of the compared to the compar

put it under one o' her arms, and prance off with it's if 't was a good joke on the hornets. One mad hornet I guess could kill the biggest ox't ever stood, but a hull nest of 'em never raised a lump's big's a buckshot on a bear. When a hornets' nest 's in a tree, an' the bear can't reach it with his paw 'r a long stick, he'll git up on the lumb and dance on it till the nest comes down.

git up on the limb and dance on it this the nest comes down.

"But bee trees is the favorite provender of a bear. The best bee hunter 't ever burnt honey can't line a bee tree any certainer than a bear, 'n when a bear gits scent 'o one he don't give 't up till he finds it. Then up the tree he goes, givin' 't a whack ev'ry now an' then to find out where the holler place is. When he comes to it he cuits a hole with his sharp claws an' 'taint long 'fore he's a lunchin' on wild honey.

an' taint long 'fore he's a lunchin' on wild honey.

"A bear likes meat for a change. When he gits good an' hungry he'll walk into your pig pen without knockin', any fine night, an' walk off with a pig under each arm 'f they ain't any objection raised. He's fond o' veal, too, an' a calf don't have time to blat more 'n opec when a bear puts his arm 'round it. But it's risky for 'em to come foolin' round our pens. They're very apt to weigh more by sever'l ounces o' lead th'n when they left the swamp."

QUIPS.

A shower of angleworms fell in London, Ont., recently. That baits a shower of fish. - Boston

"New burglar-alarm." What we need. though, is something that will alarm the old burglar.—Cincinnati Saturday Night. Nine men out of ten, when you run against them in the dark, will say Hello! The other one will utter the first syllable and leave you to

complete the word. A Rockland young man of asthetic tates, when discussing the European war in the presence of ladies, alluded to them as Cowgarian atrocities.—Rockland Courier.

Suppose some one starts a losing bank for a change. As nearly all the savings banks lose, perhaps a losing bank would save. The experiment is worth trying, anyhow.—Norristows.

A brass-band leader is mentioned as being the best whist-player in Louisville. Very naturally. Whatever card his opponent plays he is always ready to trumpet.—New York Commercial Advertises.

A father of three sons and five daughters was asked what family he had. The answer was:
"I have three sons, and they have each five sisters." "Mercy!" replied the interrogator, "such a family!"

English is the Court language of Germany. It is a proud moment when a Briton or an American, visiting the palace, is saluted with "Dot was a pooty schplentit morning, ain't it?"

—Cincinnati Commercial. (One of the Kentucky Minstrels is sitting for his carte in character). Operator: "Now. sir, look pleasant—smile a little." (Minstrel smiles). "Oh! that will never do. It's too wide for the instrument."

wide for the instrument." Irate Squire: "Hi, you sir! You're fishing in my river. I demand what you've caught." Fisherman: "All right, Gov'nor. I've caught a cold, and I'm catching the rheumatics, and you're jolly welcome to 'em both."—Funny Folks.

A man, praising porter, said it was so excellent a beverage that, though taken in large quantities, it always made him fat. "I have seen the time," said another, "when it made you lean." "When, I should be glad to know?" inquired the eulogist. "Why, no longer ago than last night—against a wail."

A little boy of Des Moines, Ia., who writes to A little boy of Des Moines, Ia., who writes to his "fren Jimmy," that he is going to run away from school and be an editor, thus closes his letter: "Tel yer sister Katey I don't hav nothin moar to do with that Jinks girl, an I am troo to her. I wont git prowd and forgit her if I do be an edytur, nor you neether, Jimmy, if your fokes is poor an onery. Yores Truley, Johnny."

A LIGHT IN THE WINDOW. Off the coast of one of the Orkney Islands, and right opposite the harbor, stood a lonely rock, against which, in stormy nights, the boats

of returning fishermen often struck and were

dry, have a shiny and unsatisfactory effect, and are, therefore, less suitable.

The rage for decorated candles has had a prolonged run in New York, and although the interest has somewhat subsided, it is likely to be renewed with the advent of the holiday season.

SOUTHERN LIFE.

Lecture by Henry Watterson—The Humor of the South Described and Analyzed—Anecdotes and Extracts—True Southern Character—Changes Caused by the War.

New York Tribune, Nov. 21.

The Hon. Henry Watterson, editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal, lectured last evening at Chickering Hall to an interested and cordial audience. Among these present were a value.

audiance. Among those present were ex-Gov. Tilden, August Belmont, Marshall O. Roberts, Gen. Preston, of Kentucky, and many other prominent gentiemen. The subject of the lecture was the "Comicalities, Whimsicalities, and Realities of Southern Life." A touching descrip-

are was the "Comicalities, Whimsicalities, and Realities of Southern Life." A touching description of the graver features of life in the South was introduced, and to this the sympathies of the audience freely responded.

The speaker was introduced by Parke Godwin, who said that to no person more than to Mr. Watterson was due the fact that the North "no longer welcomed the South to hospitable graves, but to our homes and our nearts best affections." After this graceful presentation, Mr. Watterson rose and advanced to the edge of the platform. In the audience were many Southern residents of this city, to whom his face and manners were doubtless familier, but there was a general and friendly curiosity to see and hear a gentleman whose name and political sentiments are so widely known. Mr. Watterson is a man seemingly about 40 years old, of medium height and frame, with brown hair, a mustache of a lighter shale, and a healthy color in his face. His figure is not quite erect, and he possesses grace neither of attitude nor movement. His voice is clear and rather agreeable, though by no means nelodious, and his utternance is slow, distinct, and somewhat nonotonous. He makes no use of gesture, nor does he seek to render striking passages more impressive by declamation. He is a straightforward speaker, but whatever his manner may be in the excitement of a political discussion, he showed last evening little of the enthusiasm of an orator.

If it be true, said Mr. Watterson, that man is

an orator.

If it be true, said Mr. Watterson, that man is an orator.

If it be true, said Mr. Watterson, that man is the only animal that laughs, it is also true that he is the only animal having the capacity to make himself laughable. The fotbles, weaknesses, and misfortunes of his neighbor are whatenen laugh at; he finds no amusement in his own. We find the best instances of enjoyment when some one else pays the piper. Humor is the record of passing events. For this reason each nation produces a humor peculiar to itself. The average American does not read the "Pickwick Papers." The amiable Texan who wears a snake for a hat-band would stare with filank amazement at stories which convince all cocknaydom. There is a humor which is universal and proverbial, and yet it may be said of every people, "By their jokes ye shall know them." Thackeray has said that the wit of Fielding lights up a rogue like a policeman's lantern. With us it is not the husband or the snob who is satirized. It is the widow, the small boy, and the mother-in-law. You remember the trayeler who asked the Mississippian if it was worth while for him to carry a pistol. The reply was: "Well, stranger, you mout be here six months and not want it, but if you did want it you'd want it awfully." Such wit could have its origin only in America, and it is perhaps here only that it can be appreciated.

To the old boating times, the Kentuckian of legend and romance was a rambling, rowing fellow, who ended every sentence with an oath.

only that it can be appreciated.

In the old boating times, the Kentuckian of legend and romance was a rambling, roving fellow, who ended every sentence with an oath. It was he who made his morning meal of three cocktails and a "chaw" of tobacco. His amusements were of much the same simple order. He could clip the wing from a mosquito at ten paces; he would stop a life-boat to tell his scared fellow-passengers a joke. He affected blooded stock. The moble and aristocratic gamecock was his delight. The pedigree of a race-horse was to him a sacred thing. He was always ready to lose his own money, and that of everybody else. He would fight anything, rather preferring, indeed, the tiger. The invention of what has been politely termed on the other side "American whist." namely, draw-poker, was in his case the discovery of another world. It struck him all in a heap, beginning with the name itself. Draw-poker! He was in the habit of drawing on his banker, his pistol, and his imagination. In this game be could draw on all three at one and the same time. This person'l have described was mistaken by the Northern traveler for the Southern gentleman, and the lightning-rod agent who appeared among us was too often looked upon as a specimen of Northern character.

In the old days only the worst side of each

evil, were all inguited in one widespread, overwhelming ruin. There is now nothing of that glided structure. It is no longer fashionable or respectable to fritter time away in idle, costly pleasure. The battle-scarred and time and careworn South is most unlike the South that was.

I have purposely refrained from touching upon the humor of the colored people of the South. Their humor is not American, it is peculiar to themselves, and besides, it is so associated with misery that I have always felt may pity moved by it, not my mirth. The colored race is God's shadow upon the dial of American progress, whose cabalistic figures the wisest are not able to read. I only know, and therein am happy, that slavery is gone with the bag and bargage of an obsolete past.

Mr. Waterson paid an eloquent tribute to the Southern woman, of whom the worst thing that could ever be said was that she was faithful to a bad cause. "But if she had her triumphs in the War," he continued, "she has had still greater ones in peace, which has spread before her harder trials still. Brought up to luxury and leisure, she has since had brought before her the unfamiliar broomstick, the vacant clothes-chest, and the empty cupboard.

The South of the past is gone. The wide evil, were all ingulfed in one widespread, over-whelming ruin. There is now nothing of that

the vacant clothes-chest, and the empty cupboard.

The South of the past is gone. The wide verandah, filled with pleasure-seeking folk; the great estate, the system which reffised to recognize relations to progress and civilization, have passed away. The poor, weak person who lives only to amuse himself is thought nothing of in the South. If proselytism be the supreme joy of mankind, New England must be pre-eminently happy, for the ambition of the South is to out-Yankee the Yankee. A New England poet, at the beginning of the War, hearing the artillery in the battle of Manassas rumbing among the Virginia hills said to me, "I hope your people will win this battle. We shall ultimately conquer, but I do not want the restored Union a half-dishonered Union." The poet's yearning was for a great Republic founded in universal education, with the buttress and bell-tower, the sunlight and starlight of universal suffrage.

You cannot tame the cagle.

You cannot tame the eagle, And you dare not harm the dove; Be sure the gate tout's closed to hate Will open wide to love.

THE SOUTH AND THE ARMY. A Veteran Officer Explains the True-In-

wardness of the Democratic Cry of Reform and Economy...It Is Their Purpose to Drive Out the Old Officers and Fill Their Places with Ex-Confederates.
To the Editor of The Tribune. OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 20 .- After a long

weary Indian campaign, the fortunes of war threw me into Chicago as one of the small party of United States troops called there to aid your authorities in protecting your city from a lawless mob which held virtual possession of it, and threatened the lives and property of your citizens. The cordial greeting we received, the shown to our uniforms, was something so near to us that I for one will ever remember my tour of duty in Chicago as one of pleasure and gratification.

After the War of the Rebellion had ended, the

grand army of the Union had disbanded, and its members returned to their homes in peace, the small band of men constituting the regular army of the United States soon began to feel that they were not looked upon with favor by the people. The public press abused us, called us idlers and tax-eaters, and it became fashion-able to write and talk of the uselessness of an able to write and talk of the uselessness of an army, some going so far as to attempt to demonstrate that in a Republic there should be no regularly-employed troops in time of peace with foreign powers. Our hard marches over the plains and mountains of the central continent, our murderous conflicts with their savage residents, were treated with contempt, and long articles were written and published to show how anich better such work could be done by citizens temporarily employed for the purpose. To such an extreme had this feeling extended, so unpopular had we become, that, when proposing to enjoy a leave of absence from our frontier duties, and visit our homes and friends, one of our first acts would be to purchase a suit of citizen's clothing, to travel and be seen by the people in, to conceal our identity. Only the fledgelings just joined exhibited their uniforms in your cities.

But with the rapidity of a transformation-scene in a pantomime our status appeared to be extend a phanced by the Commitments.

The bosonism content be body, such as the property of the content be body, such as the property of the content be body, and the content be body, and the property of the content be body, and the propert

full moon were cut up into eight equal parts I taink one of these would about give the size of the meteor. I probably saw it as soon as it became visible, and it was then about half way from the zenith to the horizon, say at an elevation of forty-five degrees, in a direction west of southwest from where I stood. It moved almost perpendicularly down toward the horizon, say for twenty-five degrees, or rather more than half way, when it quietly disappeared, apparently going behind some very light and thin patches or streaks of clouds that lay just there. The motion was comparatively slow and steady, and the general impression was that of a body close by, insomuch that I half expected to see it emerge from the cloud and strike the earth. I suppose the time of its disbibitity was about a half second. Consulting my watch immediately I found the local time to be thirty-eight minutes past four, which would make the sun to be about six minutes high, so that there was a rare meteor, showing itself in full daylight, and with its brilliancy and beauty pushing its successful rivalry close up to the throne of the great King of Day himself.

The meteor left in its track a train of unusural beauty. At first it was a thin, straight, brilliant line, precisely like a fine gilt wire, marking the course very sharply and well defined. Then it began gradually to assume a zigzag direction, at first varying lithe from its previous straightness, but slowly becoming more and more crooked and zigzagging as long as it was observed. At the same time the line itself grew broader and broader till it was as broad, say, as one-fourth the diameter of the moon. Persons watched this wonderful meteor track at intervals and it was long distinctly visible, seeming to larve turned to a cloud streak and to be quietly sleeping in the sky.

GOTHAM GOSSIP.

The Metropolitan Museum of Art-The MacCallum Collection of Old Laces and Embroideries.—The Montenegrin Scarf Embroideries_Turkish Rarities_The Gree

Borders, Etc., Etc.
From Our Own Correspondent.
NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—The Metropolitan Museum of Art shows commendable enterprise in reaching out after everything in its line which comes along. It may not always succeed in securing that at which it grasps, nor always in olding what it has provisionally secured, as is testified to by the sale at auction, now progress-ing at Leavitt's, of the Cogniat collection of antique arms and curiosities. But the habit of trying for things is not an element of success to be lightly regarded, and to it may be traced much of the marked and really splendid prog-ress which the Museum has made. If there is no money in the treasury wherewith to buy a desirable property, the managers make proposals of a conditional character, and then appeal to the men of wealth for the necessary means to make the proposals definite. Take the case of the MacCalium collection of old laces and embroideries, as one just now particularly in point,—most of it being "point" lace. This collection is on exhibition at the Museum, as a large number of New York ladies have already discovered. How it came to be there, and the hopes respecting it, are thus clearly set forth by

the Trustees:
At the solicitation of some friends, Mr. MacCal-At the solicitation of some friends, Mr. MacCallum consented to tend the collection for exhibition at the Mctropolitan Museum of Art; and has since entertained a proposal for its sale to the Museum, with the understanding it shall be kept together as a whole. The value set upon it is £1,000, a very reasonable sum, especially where the time, labor, and knowledge requisite for gathering those specimens together are taxen into consideration. The Trustees would like to make this parchase, but have not the money for the purpose. It is hoped those interested in our Museum, and especially the ladies, will take this matter actively in hand, so that the sam required may be specify raised, and the collection permanently secured.

There is no doubt that the ladies, at least those who have caught sight of the newly-ar-

those who have caught sight of the newly-arrived articles in the southeast room, will do their part, which means all in their power, to keep within view so rich a treat. If there is anything on this sphere more attractive to the fair sex than rare and fine laces. I should like to know the name of it. This taste, however, is hardly to be sneered at by the average mascu-line, who contents his artistic gnawings with the various varieties of workmanship in meerschaum.

The MacCallum collection comprises some

260 pieces, and include examples of Guipure, Cushion, Tape, Rococco, Burano, Venetian, Alencon, Punto in Aria, Italian Reticella, per haps better known as Point de Genes, Spanish, Venetian Rose Point, Flemish, or Point de Flanders, et cetera. If the belief expressed in the catalogue is correct, the present exhibition is the first of the kind in the United States, and certainly the first representing, with any degree of completeness, the history of the manuexisting Oriental embroidery, illustrating Persia, Turkey, and the Greek Islands, and thence passes to Italy, where through Maglia and coupe work it develops into lace. From this, however, it must not be inferred that the degree however, it must not be inferred that the degree of completeness is altogether satisfactory. To trace the history of the manufacture a supplemental collection, which shall fairly represent the Limerick and Buckingliamshire, and the Honiton looms patronized by Queen Victoria, and contain patterns of the Empress Eugenie and modern laces, is necessary. The visitor to the Metropolitan, in order not to be disappointed, must not be misled into expecting too much in the way of connection or consecutive production.

tion.

The eight cases of lace and the two long ones of embroidery were gathered by the wife of Mr. Andrew MacCallum, an artist well known in London. The taste of the lady is sufficiently London. The taste of the hady is summently shown in the beautiful samples which frequent visits to Italy and the East gave her opportunity to secure. The collection has been twice exhibited in England, at the International Exhibition in London in 1874, and at the South Kensington Museum. The pieces are in greater part ascribed to the seventeenth century, and but one or two trace a doubtful origin back of that.

bition in London in 1874, and at the South Kensington Museum. The pieces are in greater part ascribed to the seventeenth century, and but one or two trace a doubtful origin back of that.

The Montenegrin scarf embroideries are about 180 years old. One in silk and gold, showing alike on both sides, as all this careful work does, is remarkably delicate and fine, both in design and execution. Another beautiful sample is a portion of an old scarf, embroidered in colored silk and gold thread upon homespur linen ground, the design being Persian. A Perso-Indian piece, aged 80, done in salmon-colored and black silk upon linen, is striking. The Janina cushion covers and towel borders are bold in color and treatment, the favorite design being of animals. There are several pieces of bed cover, colored silks upon linen, made at the Dardanelles a century and a half ago, which are extremely rich and beautiful. The curtains of about the same period from Gallipoli, embroidered in the same style after bold Persian patterns, are heavy and attractive.

The Turkisn line includes some rare pieces, and all of the work is exquisitely wrought. Among the more interesting are a piece of linen cover, from Jerusalem, embroidered with silk in blue, yellow, and red, and 230 years old; at able-cover, silk and gold on pink satin, from Broussa; a Turkish lady's sah, fine silk and gold work on linen, both sides alike; and sovenal specimens of Salonica embroidery, silk on linen. From Turkey in Europe come some artistic Kasanlik borders and covers in colored silks, about 150 years old. Still more beautiful are the Bosnian borders, made two centuries ago. A border of red silk on linen, follated pattern, and another of the same material with grocesque figures in the design, are not surpassed for fine execution. The Italian borders, produced a century later, are not less showy, and are well represented. Those not aware of the fact may like to know that this Italian silk embroidery, silk one of the lengtheen of produced with silk and gold. This was t

mens of the Flemesh or Dutch belong to the class of Mechlin lace, though the groundwork is not the same. Going back again to the seventeenth century, there is a fine specimen of Venetian needlepoint, with scalloped edge, the pattern being of flowers andornamental shapes. This was the most delicate lace produced by the Venetians, and its essential features resemble those of its successor, the "point d'Alencon," always in favor and demand. The Venetian prototype is remarkable for the rich variety of fillings or "modes." The hexagonal device is now reproduced in the heavier but very delicate "reseau rosace." Many examples of the "point d'Alencon," from the time of Louis XVI., are placed in contrast, and the development of this lace is brought down to the First Empire. The Reticella borders, sometimes called "point de Genes," are well represented. For delicacy and beauty, nothing in the collection perhaps is more remarkable than a needlepoint lace border, embridered by a nun for an altar cloth. The lace is the "punto tagliato a foliami," commonly known as Rose point, and is so fine that the details of the flowers can only be properly examined under a strong magnifying glass. The upper portion is a small border, originally made as a distinct plece from the wider portion below, to which it is attached by a small interlacing insertion of white threads twisted on a pillow. The continuous flow of the curving stems, which are studded with small conventional roses or flowers, may be traced each side of the central device to the ends of the border. The whole is one of the most exquisite pieces of workmanship to be found in the whole department of laces. In leaving this collection the regret of the lady visitor is only, as intimated in the beginning, that the perfected work of our modern looms is not in place for close comparison. We have one thing, at least, in which modern times need not yield an inch to former days. Old lace, as shown here, can be given front rank for nothing but the mere fact of age.

THE COURTS.

New Suits, Confessions, Judgments, Bankruptcles, Divorces, Etc.
The Appellate Court disposed of two cases
Saturday, and adjourned to Dec. 28, at 2 p. m. Judge Moore granted a decree of divorce Saturday to Hannau Eck from Johannes Eck, on the ground of drunkenness and cruelty. Judge Farwell granted a decree of divorce to Carrie L. Babcock from William R. Babcock, on the ground of drunkenness, and to Mathis Neuzel from Mary Neuzel, on account of her lesertion.

Judge Williams granted similar decrees in the following cases: William Buge from Babetta Buge, cause cruelty, and Katie Stumbaugh from Theodore E. Stumbaugh, same

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

John Everitt, Assignee in Bankruptcy of the Redfield, Bowen & Walworth Manufacturing Company, filed his report Saturday of the sale of the remaining stock of the Company. The property was sold partly at auction for \$3,-123.56, and partly by private sale for \$1,119.05, leaving a balance on hand, after deducting expenses, of \$5,593.18. Judge Blodgett entered a rule on all parties inferested to show cause by the 28th inst. why the report should not be appropried.

the 28th Inst. why the report should not be approved.

In the case of Raphael Phillipson an order was made for the examination of Marcus Peiser Nov. 28 before the Register.

Branford Hancock was elected Assignee of Charles W. Storey.

An Assignee will be chosen at 10 a. m. to-day for Leverett W. Murray.

A small final dividend was declared in the estate of Erby & Barnes.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

Mary E. Hickey began a suit Saturday against John Williams, claiming \$3,000.

Earl P. Copeland began a suit by attachment against John H. Becker to recover \$1,155.05.

against John H. Becker to recover \$1,100.03.

George A. Burbank commenced an action in trespass Saturday against Charles J. Sykes, Richard Wallace, Casev Haskins, and Isaac Horner, claiming \$5,000 damages.

COUNTY COURT.

In the estate of W. W. Beckwith, letters were granted to Carrie A. Beckwith, under bond tor \$5,200.

granted to Carrie A. Beckwith, under bond tor \$8,200.

THE CALL.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—in chambers.

JUDGE BLODGET—Criminal calendar.

JUDGE BLODGET—Criminal calendar.

JUDGE GARY—218 to 2214, 224, 225, 228, and 228 to 240, inclusive. No case on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—Passed cases. No. 1,181, Darmody vs. Fowler, on trial.

JUDGE MOOBE—19, 20, 21. No. 19, Junker vs. 8chumacher, on trial.

JUDGE ROGERS—Set case 773, Smith vs. Noeninger, and calendar Nos. 584 to 590, inclusive. No case on trial.

JUDGE BOOTH—Set case term No. 2,002. Weinland vs. Anthony, and calendar Nos. 371, 373, 375 to 400, inclusive, except 378 and 379. No case on trial.

on trial.
JUDGE FARWELL—General business.
JUDGE WILLIAMS—General business.
JUDGMENTS.
UNITED STATES CINCUIT COURT—JUDGE BLODGETT—United States vs. Nathan Hoffneimer, \$300. United States vs. Nathan Hoffheimer, \$300.

Superison. Cours—Confessions—The Fidelity Savings Bank, use of V. A. Turpin, vs. Henry F. Vallette, \$1, 413. 88.—Peter Schalz vs. John Laudeck and Barbara and Michael Hummrich, \$345.—Gastavas Troost vs. Golsen Roctifying Company, \$5, 500.—George D. Rosengarten vs. John D. Wener, \$618. 79.

Judge Gary—Augustus Warner vs. George S. Yeager, \$859. 08.—Minna Evert vs. Frederick Bormann, \$35.—J. W. Purcell vs. Edward M. McGillin, verdict, \$375.—E. A. Jaquith vs. Peter A. and Louis Felt, \$244.

Circuit Cours—Judge Rogens—Charles Robson vs. Samuel J. Jonas, \$139.73.—F. Martin vs. L. and M. Guesheimer, \$5.—J. Bianchard vs. H. W. Smith, verdict \$44.50.—William McGregor vs. Joseph M. Hirsch and Joseph Pollak, verdict \$313.38, and motion for new trial.

Judge Booth—Charles Bochme vs. Fred Brand, verdict \$585., and motion for new trial.—G. B. Weaver vs. David F. Bremner, \$45.

THE TRIBUNE REANCES OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMERIOUS
I patrons throughout the city we have established brace of olices in the different Divisions, as designated price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received with the city of the price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received with the city of the price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received with the city of t

HORSES AND CARRITAGES.

OR SALE-TEAM OF FARM HORSES.—I HEAVY black, weigns over 1, 400. Can be seen at Farmer's Hotel, 159 West Randolph-46.

We WILL MAKE EXTRA INDUCEMENTS TO usually large stock of our own manufacture of pleasure and budiness buggles one own manufacture of pleasure and budiness buggles were seen to the seen of the seen of

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

307 WEST JACKSON-ST.—BOARD AND ROOMS
for three leadies and genue. Private family.

South Side.

16 AND 18 EAST ADAMS-ST.—PARLOR SUITES inrooms: bath, etc.; \$5 to \$6 and \$7 per week.

Hetcls.

NEVADA HOTEL. 148 AND 150 WABASH-AV.—Needneed price. Good rooms and board \$1.30 per day; \$4.50 to \$7 per week. Day board, \$4 per week.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A LL CASH PAID FOR LADIES' AND GENTLE.

A LL CASH PAID FOR LADIES AND GENTLEmen's cast-of clothing. E. HERSCHEL, 546
State-st., Chicago; orders by mail promotiv attended to.

HOOKS.

CASH PAID FOR BOOKS-STANDARD WORKS
always bring good prices. Before you sell your
library see CHAPIN, corner Madison and Decreoors. sts.

Hook keepers, Clerks, &C.

WANTED - EXPERIENCED HAT AND CAP
Jowa. Address, stating experience and amount of
mics, B 88, Tribune office. Trades,

WANTED-MALE HELP.

WANTED-A BLACKSMITH TO GO INTO COUN-try, wages \$1.50 per day. Inquire at 134 La-WANTED-AT THE WINDSOR HOUSE, 170 State-st., colored man as cook who will work cheap during winter; must understand meat and pastry, WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS TAILOR, COAT maker. 200 East Indiana-st. WANTED-TYPE-FOUNDERS-A MATRIX-FIT-to Franklin Type Foundry, Cincinnati.

Employment Agencies

WANTED - LABORERS SOUTH: RAILROAD

tickets at great reduction to St. Louis, Caires,

Memphis, New Orleans, Vickaburg, Mobile, and intermediate points on the Mississippi. Apply at 77 South
Clark st., basement, WANTED-LABORERS SOUTH FOR LEVERS AND railroads. North for section and farm work; good jobs can be secured for the winter at highest wares. For low fare South and further information call at 51 West Madison-st. E. G. HAIGHT. WANTED-SO LEVER MEN, \$20 PER MONTH: 4
foremen, 50 railroad laborars, at J. H. SPERBECK & CO. S. 25 West Randolph-st.

Miscellaneous.

Miscellaneous.

Wanted-by a Léading New York Manufacturer of iadies' and children's underwear, an experienced agent for the sale of their goods in this city and adjoining territory. Must have experience in the line and unexceptionable business references. Communications stating real name and present employment will receive confidential attention. Address 8 B. munications stating real name, and present employment will receive condensate attention. Address B. Box 2814. New York City.

WANTED—MEN TO TAKE AGENTS' GUIDE; 10 cents, with all changes, for one year. Circulation over 10,000. JAMES P. SCOTT, 69 Dearborn-st. B. WANTED—BOOK-CANVASSERS, LADY OR GENTAL CONTROL OF CANVASSERS, LADY OR CANVASSERS, LADY

WANTED-TEN TRAVELING SALESMEN WHO are selling other lines of goods to sell baking powder and favoring extracts on commission. TAYLOR Mig. Co., 131 Lake-st. WANTED-PEMALE HELP.

WANTED—A TIDY GIRL, GERMAN PREFERApply this morting, 1420 Frairie-av.

WANTED—GIRL, TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK
in a small family. Apply at 781 West Adams-es.
WANTED—AT ONCE, AT 297 ERRY-ST., A GIRL
to do second work: must come well recommended. WANTED-TAILORESS AT 1954 WEST MADE

WANTED-TWO GOOD MACHINE GIRLS ON Mirvaukee-av. SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE,

Conchinent, Teamsters, &co.
SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE
young man as coachman in a private family; will
work for board. Fleas endiress F 53, Tribune office Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—TO GROCKES—A BOY 18
Syears of age wants a place to learn the grocer's trade; speaks German and English. Please address F
73, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE. Domostics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO COOKbus or housework in a small family. Apply at 49
Van Burer-st., in basement.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO COLORED
women, one to do cooking, understands her business thoroughly; the other to do second work and family sewing and taking care of children. Call Monday
and Tuesday at 153 Third-av.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIZE IN NEED OP
good scandinavian or German founds helo can be
supplied at G. DUSKE'S office, 172 North Halsted-84. TO RENT_HOUSES.

To RENT-\$25-315 Warren-AV., 11 ROOMS. Also, 313 Warren-AV., 10 ROOMS. The knowe. FETERSON & BAY, 163 Warndolph-st. TO RENT-NEW STONE FRONT: PARKIORS, DIA-ling-room, and kitchen on main door; gas-distures, furnace; convenient and complete in every detail; 401 Warren-av. POTWIN & CORBY, 146 Dearborn-st. Warren-av. POTWIN & CORBY, 146 Dearborn-R.
TO RENT-PLEASANT COTTAGE, 380 LAKE-ST.; cheap to good tenant; in excellent condition. POT-WIN & CORBY, 146 Dearborn-st.
TO RENT-S35 PER MONTH-11-ROOM BRICK dwelling and barn on Warren-av., between wood and Lincoln-sts. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

South Side.

TO RENT-746 MICHIGAN-AV., 3-STORY AND basement brick house, 13 rooms, newly papered, painted, and calcimined: in thorough repair: go and see it. PUTWIN & CORBY, 146 Dearbon-at.

TO RENT—SOUTH SIDE.

Large frame dwelling and lot. 49 Twenty-second-st.
Three-story and basement brick dwelling, No. 1824.
Wabash-av.
Two-story gad basement brick on Langley-av. near
Forty-fings-st. 515.
One and a half story frame dwelling and barn, Langley-av. near Forty-fifth-st. 210.
WEST SIDE.
Three-story and basement brick dwelling, gas fixtures
and furnace. 6:2 West Adams-st. 8:90.
Neat cottage 290 West Harrison-st. hear Halsted.
Suite of rooms corner Fulton and Sangamon-sta.
Two-story frame, brick basement dwelling, Websterav. near Cark-st. 812.
BAHID & BRADLEY, 90 LaStle-st., Room 17.

TO BENT A PLEASANT SUBURBAN HOME; Dank barn, suitable for duity or vecetable farm; will bent 1, 2 or 3, years; will sell all or part cheap. CUN-NINGHAM, Room 10, 30 Madbon at. TO RENT-ROOMS.

West Side.
TO RENT-COMPLETE FLAT OF SIX ROUMS JUST renovated, on second-floor, 937 Madison-st. POTWIN & CORBY, 149 Dearborn-st. TO RENT-STORES, OFFICES, &co.

Stores.

TO RENT-STORE AND BASEMENT, 152 FIFTH-av., and third and fourth floors, 150, 152, and 154 Fifth-av., with light on three sides. POT WIN & CORBY, 146 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT-FIVE STORE

BY, 146 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT-FIVE-STORY AND BASEMENT BUILDIng. 50x00, at southeast corner Morroe and Marketsts.; will alter and repair to suit good tenant; rent
cheap. FOTWIN & COURY, 146 Dearborn-st.

room of the Tribune Company.

PENNIES CAN BE HAD IN EXCHANGE FOR currency at the counting-room of the Tribuna.

SILVER 25 AND 50 CENT PIECES IN PACKAGES of \$10 in exchange for currency at counting-room of Tribune Company.

A TIME PIANO, BUT LITTLE USED, FOR SALES 510 monthly until paid for; warranted for 5 years. HEED'S Temple of Music. 82 Van Buren-st.

UPRIGHT PIANOS—WARRANTED AS DURABLE and to stand in time as long as the best square piano; special prices. REED'S Temple of Music.

1.000 PIANOS AND ORGANS—FIVE YEARS—terry payments we give special prices. Call and examine before buying. Illustrated catalogues mailed free. REED'S Temple of Music. 92 Van Buren-st.

\$22.000 HALF DOWN-WILL BUY ONE OF the sheet distilleries in Illinois, and the seller vill guarantee a net income of \$15,000 per year; it has the best reputation in the West and is straight; all free and clear and everything complete. Here is a graun chance for a business man. T. B. SOID, Boom 7, 170 Madison-st.

FOR SALE

Mr. PA

The Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

BY MAIL-IN ADVANCE-POSTAGE PREPAID. Double Sheet.
Saturday Edition, twelve pages.
Fri-Weekly, one year. Parts of a year, per month.

WERKLY EDITION, POSTPAID.

One copy, per year.

Solve Foot-Office address in full, including State and

ittances may be made either by draft, express blice order, or in registered letters, at our risk. TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week 1897, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, Corner Medison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, I Orders for the delivery of THE TRIBUNE at Evans nglewood, and Hyde Park left in the counting-r

AMUSEMENTS.

McVickor's Theatre. street, between State and Dear or Woman's Last Love." Mesdames etc.; Messrs. Wheelock, Learock, etc.

Hooley's Theatre.

Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle
Struck Oil." Mesdames Moore, Smith, etc.; Messrs re, Sullivan, etc.

Haverly's Theatre. roe street, corner of Dearborn. "The Danites. mes Blanchard, Goldthwaite, etc.; Mesars. Ran

Coliseum Novelty Theatre. hark street, between Randolph and Washington riety performance.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1877.

CHICAGO MARKET SUMMARY. The Chicago produce markets were active and irregular on Saturday. Mess pork closed 7½ c per bri lower, at 311 72 fee bri lower, at \$11.75 for November and \$11.95@ 11.97% for January. Lard closed a shade firmer, at \$7.82%@7.85 cash and \$7.80@7.82% for Januwere dull, at 4c for corn to Buffalo. Whisky was wheat closed 1/2c higher, at \$1.00% for November and \$1.08% for December. Corn closed steadier, at 48%c for November and 43c for December. Oats ber. Rye was unchanged, at 55c. Barley closed steady, at 63%c cash and 64c for December. Hors were dull and 10c lower, at \$4.25@4.40. Cattle were quiet and steady at \$2.50@5.00. Sheep were dull at \$2,75@4.00. Chicago has packed 341,400 hogs this month. Received in this city last week, 81,901 bris flour, 472,683 bu wheat, 647,866 bu corn, 205, 761 bu oats, 17, 309 bu rye, 209, 519 bu barley. 109, 065 hogs, and 16, 596 cattle. Export-ed from New York, 16, 250 brls flour, 861, 455 bu wheat, and 800, 111 bu corn. Inspected into stor in this city Saturday morning, 253 cars wheat, 304 cars and 4, 500 bu corn, 41 cars and 700 bu oats, 8

cars rye, and 70 cars barley. Total (676 cars), 287,000 bu. One hundred dollars in gold would buy \$102.87% in greenbacks at the close. In New York on Saturday greenbacks were steady at 974.

An unusual quantity of valuable informa tion will be found in the letter of Mr. Gibbs on Western Kansas, which we print this morning. All that could be learned by a personal inspection of the localities written of, and indeed much more than would b gathered by the average observer, has been presonted in these letters with a fairnes and faithfulness never called in question.

A'l of MacManon's utterances that are permitted to reach the public ear have the ring of resistance. At a grand military dinner given at the Elysee Saturday the Marshal is said to have repeatedly declared against anything in the nature of concession or reconciliation, and at a Cabinet counci vesterday he reiterated these views. The issue cannot long be delayed as it is believed that the Chamber will to-day be asked to vote the Badget.

News of the Huron disaster continues be forwarded in meagre quantities, owing to the unwillingness of the Signal Service to substitute telegraph wires for red tape or this occasion. The only telegraphic connection with the scene of the wreck is under control of the Signal Service, whose operators are utterly unskilled in the rapid ssion of news dispatches. A melancholy addition to the chief horror occurred yesterday afternoon in the swamping of suri-boat engaged in attempting to rescue the Huron sufferers, whereby five persons were drowned.

Enormous damage has been caused by the Virginia floods. In Richmond alone the es are estimated at between \$1,000,000 and \$2,000,000, and at last accounts the water was eighteen inches above the stage reached in 1870, and still rising. The Potomac at Washington is higher than has been nown since 1852. Between Harper's Ferry and Cumberland fifteen miles of the Balti more & Ohio Railroad is under water, and the damage to property throughout a wide extent of country by reason of the raging floods seems likely to reach far into the mill-

Judge KELLOGO, the United States representative on the Fishery Commission, in en-tering his dissent from the award, expressed the opinion that the advantages reaped by Great Britain under the Washington Treaty were greater than the advantages realized by the United States; and he also raised the question, which is far more to the purpose, whether it is competent for the Commission to make an award except with the unanimous consent of its members. Judge Fosters, the counsel of the United States, also recorded a formal notice of dissatisfaction, lest his silones should be construed as assent.

In the protracted debate which is certain o occur on the proposition to seat Gen. L. C. BUTLER as Senator from South Caro-M. C. BUTLER as Ser lina, the share and responsibility of the latter in the fearful butcheries of colored blicans at Hamburg and Aiken, S. C., will be made known to the world in a manor more convincing than campaign doonaents. Sepators Christiancy of Michigan and Camenon of Wisconsin, neither of whom will be accused of partisan exaggera-, have prepared a report, and it will ess be presented in connection with the debate on Burnen's case. Then the country will know the kind of man for sion the Democrats have bought and bargained with weak-kneed carpet

It has just dawned upon the perceptions of some of the Republican Implacables of the Senate that while they were so deeply ingressed in forming combinations to defeat the President's nominations,—not even, it is said, hesitating to invite Democratic cooperation to that end,—the Democrats have ally busy in forming combine control of the Senate. friends of Parrenson and to sest BUTLES was no than an attempted alliance to certain political friends whom thad undertaken to displace. It

looks now as if the Senators might have en better employed than in holding canbstructing the fulfillment of the Pres Civil-Service policy.

Ex-Secretary Fish seems to be get worsted in all directions in connecti GRANT-SUMNEB controversy. neglected to report certain treates by the citation of the record, which shows that Mr. SUMNER did report those treaties from his Committee, Mr. FIBH took refuge behind the plea that it was impossible for him to have been informed of the proceedings of the Senate in executive session. Leaving out of question the propriety of making the assertion under such circumstances, the ex-Secretary fares no better. It has been the invariable custom of the Senate to transmit to the President the records of proceedings of executive sessions, and thus the fact that Mr. SUMNER had reported the treaties must have been known at the State Department.

The delay in the confirmation of Gen. HARLAN, of Kentucky, as a Justice of the Supreme Court, cannot be accounted for on the ground of public interest or general fair ness. It is notorious that the Supreme Court is loaded down with business which far in arrears, and that the vacancy made by the resignation of Judge Davis should be promptly filled. It is admitted that Gen. HARLAN is in every way qualified for the place, and that a Southern man ought to be appointed. There is no opposition to his confirmation among the Democrats, for the Senators from Kentucky say that, if a Republican is to be appointed, they have no objection to Gen. HARLAN. The only ground of opposition the Republicans can take is that Gen. HARLAN was not an original Abolitionist before War; but if this rule is to be applied in making Republican appointments in the South, then the carpet-baggers will have a monopoly of the Government offices, and there will never be any Republican party in the South outside of their clique. But such a rule would be embarassing even at the North, and would exclude a very large number of distinguished gentlemen who regard themselves as essential to the existence of the Republican party, many of whom occupy conspicuous places in both Houses of Congress to-day. Gen. HARLAN should be confirmed without further delay as a matter of justice to the public, to himself, to the President, and to the Republicans of the

There is a prospect that no public business can be accomplished in the National Congress until the struggle for political suprem acy in the Senate shall have terminated There are two measures to which the entire country is looking forward, with a hope long deferred for relief from the extended era of commercial depression, viz.: The Silver bill and the bill repealing the premature date fixed for resumption. Both these bills have been passed by the House and await the concurrence of the Senate. They are of a character and importance that demand immediate consideration. The business men and the workingmen of the country have the right to exact a decision from the repre sentative law-makers in a matter which affects the material prosperity of the one class and the very existence of the other. In the face of this perilous situation, the Democrats are so greedy of mere partisar advantage that they check all legislation in desperate effort to seize the control of the Senate. Every consideration of public welfare is set aside to improve an opportunity furnished by the absence of one Republican press the claims of the Democratic contestants for the vacant seats. The blame for this flagrant defiance of the popular will rests upon the shoulders of the Der They force the Republican side of the Sen ate to resist on the impulse of self-protec tion. The struggle will begin to-day, and whatever the result may be or however it may be protracted, all public affairs will arrested to await the outcome of the Demo cratic faction-fight for partisan advantage.

The first skirmish in this faction-fight will be as to the precedence of the BUTLER-COR-BIN to the KELLOGG-SPOFFORD contest. The South Carolina case was brought before the Senate on a motion of Mr. Thurman to dis miss the Committee because of the delay in making its report. Pending a decision of this, the Committee have agreed to report in favor of seating Kellogo, and will present the matter to-day. The KELLOGG case, coming before the Senate in the shape of a Committee report, should properly take prece dence of a motion to take up another contested election case on which the Committee have not yet reported, since the Committee thus give the Senate material to act upon and cannot be charged with a purpose to occasion delay until their report in one case shall have been disposed of. The Demo-crats, however, will resist the effort to take up the Committee report first, because they expect, if they shall be able to seat "Han rg" BUTLER, that his vote will then enable them to seat Bourbon Eusris, and these two lead finally to the seating of Bulldozer Spor-PORD. The realization of this programme would give the Democrats 39 Senators as against 37 Republican Senators, or a clear majority of including Voornees, who has taken the

seat of the late Senator Morron.

The political division of the Senate, as i now stands, is 37 Republicans and 36 Demo crats, counting Booth with the Republican and Davis, of Illinois, with the Der and DAYS, of Illinois, with the Democrats, with three vacancies. Sharon is the only Republican Senator who is practically absent, since Blance and others who may be temporarily away are paired with Democrats on all political questions. If all the Republicans in the Senate were true to their party in this purely partisan controversy, vote would be a tie in SHARON's absence, and Vice-President WHEELER would have the casting vote. It seems to be gen erally conceded, however, that PATTERSON of South Carolina, and Conover, of Florida have been retained in the interest of Buz-Las. Both these cases are obviously the re-sult of bribery; perhaps not of money, but of immunity from criminal prosecution in Patterson's case, and of a new influence Florida politics in Conover's. If these two Senators have sold out, body and soul, to the Democrats, then they will vote with the crats to give Burner's case precedence over Kellogg's, and, finally, to seat Burles. With Burten in his seat, and SHARON still absent, the Democrats will have 37 votes as against 36 Republican votes, and they can then proceed to seat Eusris and Sporroup ut again purchasing the votes of Par-w and Conoven. This is the programms. seans of resistance at the command of the The means of resistance at the command of the Republicans is prolonged debate. The Dem-ocrats can meet this by a refusal to adjourn

nt to fix a day for taking a vote on BUTLER's case. It will then be on of physical endurance, such as the

There are several ugly and suspicious umstances incident to this struggle. Why is it that Mr. BLAINE obstinately maintains his pairing with Grover, who is absent in Oregon watching his bribery case? Who does Mr. BLAINE not insist that GROVER sha pair with Sharon, who is likewise absent Both Sharon and Groven are off on the Pacific coast, and neither contemplates re turning to Washington during the extra session. It would be fair to both parties that one should offset the other, in which case Mr. BLAINE might return to the Senate and prevent the consum of the Democratic conspiracy. Can it be that Mr. Blarke's spleen is carrying him to the extent of desiring to turn the Senate over to the Democrats? Why is it that PATTERSON is not sent to South Carolina on the requisition of the Governor of that State to stand his trial on the indictment for bribery? PATTERSON cannot plead his Senatorial privilege in exemption from arrest for fel ony; the Constitution expressly excepts felony, treason, and breach of peace. should be prevented from using seat in the Senate as a means warding off his punishment for felony by selling his vote to the Democra Conover's defection is also said to have been suggested primarily by the refusal of the President to be dictated to in the distribution of patronage in Florida, and he has probably been sustained in his resentment by those Senators who want to do the same in other States. The whole affair has th aspect of deliberate blackmail and bribery, in which the vital interests of the entire country are to be held in suspense until the Republican party can be swindled of its rights by a few malcontents and intriguers.

THE WRECK OF THE HURON

The loss of the United States war-ste Huron and 100 lives is a sad event viewed from any standpoint, and the mourning which it causes will be increased by the re flection that it might have been avoided. There is evidence that the steamer was no seaworthy. She was one of the vessels built by Mr. JOHN ROACH at Chester, Pa "She was esteemed," the dispatches say, one of the best vessels of her class," and, for all we know to the contrary, she may have been all she was esteemed. But if the Huron was one of the best vessels of her class, there need be no hesitation in saying that the class was bad, and that the construction of vessels of that kind had best be abandoned by the Navy Department. All the circumstances of the wreck have not yet been told. It is sufficient for the purpose, however, to know that a war-vessel of the United States, with a full equipment of men. with new and supposed powerful engines, and all the improvements known to American steam ship-building, went on a lee shore at midnight, not through any fault of the officers or men, but in consequence of defective construction. The presumption is that the engiven that engines of the class provided for the Huron are peculiarly liable to break. It is known that the masts went by the board, and the iron hull was crushed as if it were a eggshell. The wreck was total and instantaneons, and the loss of life was correspondingly sudden and great. The Huron is certainly not a glowing recommendation of Mr. John Roach, the American shipbuilder for whom so many subsidies have been solicited, nor will its fate add to the fame of the Robeson

dministration of the Navy Department. the storm-signals that were flying at Hampton Roads forty-eight hours before it took its departure from that harbor, the wreck would not have then occurred. The signalservice officials complain that it is the practice in the navy to disregard these storm-signals. In cases of emergency there may abundant reason for sailing without refer ence to wind or weather, for the signals neither show how long the storms are to continue nor how violent they are to be. But it can hardly have been necessary that a surveying expedition should set forth in such hot haste as to excuse the neglect of ordinary precautions. The merchant marine is guided largely by the warnings of the Weather Bureau. Millions of property and thousands of lives have been by its instrumentality. The navy has been somewhat too contemptuous of the scientific landsmen, and somewhat too confident of its ability to meet any stress of weather. It will be well in the future for officers to re flect that, as they are supplied with inade quate machinery for riding out storms, bad

weather is to be avoided when possible. There are other circonstances connected with the wreck, such as the inefficiency of the life-saving station in the neighborhood and the failure of the boats on board when they were most needed, which need explanation. No amount of censure at this tim can save the lives that have already been sacrificed to stupidity and corruption, but a correction of the deficiencies complained of may save many lives in the future. Fortunately the new Secretary of the Navy has manifested a different spirit from that which controlled his predecessor, and the country nvestigation of the circumstances and the ndation of such changes in the construction department of the navy as may be

BLAINE AND PATTERSON.

The Senatorial imbroglio is dev some very remarkable personal traits, especially in the cases of Messrs. BLAINE and PATTERSON. Mr. BLAINE telegraphs to Washington that his pair with Groven is binding for the rest of the session, and that no friend of his would circulate any stories that he intended to seek to break it. The friends of Mr. BLAINE are not so concerned about his breaking his pair with GROVER they are about his having paired with him at all. If Grover was going to pair with any one, it should have been with SHARON. They are both Coast Senators. SHARON is away looking after his hotel and his money, which are more important to him than the in-terests of the party or the country, and Groven is away in Oregon looking after the charges that he obtained his place in the Senste by bribery. Mr. BLAINE, if he was going into the pairing business, should have forced Groven to pair off with SHARON, and let these two men, one fearing the effec of bankruptcy and the other of bribery, offse each other. His sudden outburst of chivalry is suspicious, to say the least, and needs some explanation, lest the public arrive at the conclusion, notwithstanding his theat-rical demonstrations that he is not need to trations, that he is not particularly auxious to save the Senate from falling into Democratic hands. Without some such

oin to Belgium and France, its stock having been educed in three weeks by nearly 11,000,000 orins. The florin is equal to \$0.38% in American

perhaps, the most despicable pose the Democrats get possession of the Senate, they will have effected, that result by purchasing the support of a criminal on the road to the Penitentiary. In all its aspects it is the most disreputable and disgraceful act ever perpeirated in the history of Con-gress, and one which reflects with equal discreditupon buyer and seller. He has gai munity from a felon's punishment by be-traying his party, and has acknowledged him-self guilty before the people of this country by consenting to make the transfer. The least that the Senate can do is to kick him out of it. No Republican Senator, no Dem ocratic Senator, who has ordinary self-re spect, can demean himself by sitting with him and acknowledging him as a peer. He should be hastled out incontinently, the Washington courts should surr him to the State he has robbed, its authorities may satisfy justice by terning him in the Penitentiary. le of this Senator, who has robbed his State of money and robbed his party of his vote, driven hither and thither by burg" BUTLER's whip to do his bidding, and obeying his master so that he may escap the State's Prison, is not a very pleasan spectacle to any man, Republican or De crat, who has any convictions as to party fealty, manly honor, or common PATTERSON in the Penitentiary would be the right man in the right place.

WAR WITH MEXICO.

forward from the Mexican border during the past few months are at last beginning to take shape. There is a number of restles spirits on both sides of the border who de sire war for its own sake, and for the chance it will give of making private fortunes. The Governor of Texas is unpatriotic enough to advocate war because he thinks it would be popular with a large part of his constituency ince it would make business active in the State, while it would involve no serious risks of invasion or spoliation. There are besides, a number of adventurers and speci ators in the United States who are egging or a war to advance their own interests. are concerned in Mexican mines and propectuses of Mexican railroads. No enter prises of this nature can secure sufficien apital while the country remains unde the present chaotic Government. The adventurous speculators referred to, there fore, hope to stir up a trouble which will end in the annexation of the northern province to the United States and give them employ ment in "opening up the resources of the country." They have the assistance and untenance of a number of insurgent chieftains who find the country getting too warn to hold them, and of many Mexican property-owners who honestly desire to live unde the free and prosperous Government of the United States. This catalogue exhausts the number of people in both countries who are in favor of war. It is absurd to suppose that the bulk of the people of Mexico wan war, or will engage in it unless they are forced into it. They have had experience enough of the strength of the United States When this nation was hardly half as power ful as it is to-day, it conquered Mexico in a holiday campaign; if it were to go to war again it would probably find the regular army with very little increase, sufficient to crus the whole of Mexico. A war with Canada, even without the intervention of Great Britain would be a far more serious undertaking: and such a combat would be as unequal as one If the officers of the Huron had regarded between a small boy and a stalwart United States to whip Mexico, we do not care to undertake the task. We do not, in fact, desire to whip anybody just at present. There is no occasion. Nobody is treading on our coat-tails, and nobody in this region of the world proposes to knock the chip off from our shoulder. It will be well for the Government to be on its guard against these war rumors, and the fresh wavings of the bloody-shirt, which are mostly induced by a spirit of reckless speculation. Every means to secure peace should be exhausted before sterner measures are resorted to. War, in the present condition of the Treasury, is

luxury which the United States can ill afford, even if there were a pretext for it.

THE STRUGGLE FOR GOLD. Not during a lifetime has there been such a struggle for gold as is now going on in Europe. London is the grand centre for the purchase and sale of bullion. Thither Germany has taken the hundred millions of dollars and more of silver which it has paid out in purchasing gold at a large premium. Germany has already paid out many millions of dollars in the way of premiums on gold, and is daily purchasing gold at a heavy loss. The demand for gold by Germany will last certainly another year and perhaps longer. In the meantime the Bank of England is threatened with a scarcity of gold, there being a steady draft on the reserve. The old expedient of raising the rate of discount, thus attracting gold to London by offering higher rates of interest than are offered at Paris or Berlin, seems to have failed,-the Bank of France purchasing English bills, and thus arresting the flow of gold from France to London. In the meantime Germany has great difficulty in retaining the gold it has purchased at such cost. The London *Economist* of Oct. 29 says:

Amid the universal scramble for gold, the dispo amin the universal scramble for gold, the dispo-sition of the market rates at the same time to droop is very conspicuous. In the German money market, as in this one, the rate of discount has dropped far below the "official" rate, the impe-rial Bank of Germany charging 5½, the market 4 per cent. The latter seems to be partly a reactionary low rate after the monetary alarm craction-ary low rate after the monetary alarm caused by, the Stettin failure. The former is kept up for the purpose of retaining gold in the country, at pres-ent only with partial success, while it is feared that a Russian external loan would drain the metal

away largely from Germany.

Much of the gold purchased by Germany has been captured by the Bank of France, where it is held. The demand for gold by England is becoming more critical because of the commercial necessity of exporting large sums to the United States. The Amercan securities have been sent home in such quantities that they are becoming scarce in rope, and are now held mainly as fixed ents, and are not the subject of spec

The English, French and German struggle for gold, the annual supply of which from the gold-producing countries is declining rather than increasing, is now supplemented by the action of the National Bank of Holland, which, alarmed by the growing scarcity gold, has taken steps to prevent the export of gold from that country. That act

The Paris correspondent of the London Tin telegraphs that the National Bank of Holland I raised the price of its stock of napolect tranca) from 1,657% forms to 1,600 forms a no

The little State or Province of Finland has recently demonetized silver, and is just now in the market trying to find gold to take its

The stock of gold is limited. Germany, which

created a demand for \$300,000,000, has not been able to obtain it, and is at present half way between demonetization of silver and an exclusive gold standard. Owing to the inability to get the needed gold, silver rem a legal-tender, and the newly-coined gold is gradually slipping out of the country. Hol-land, which has always a stock of both metals on hand, has almost prohibited the export of gold by placing a large premium on it France is supplied with legal-tender sil-er coin which answers all her purposes of currency, and the Bank is able to ac-cumulate and hoard the gold. Russia is in want of gold, and is offering a large price for it. Great Britain has to pay for American cotton, breadstuffs, and provisions largely in gold; and, between these and minor competitors, the struggle for gold is a fierce one, and out of it may probably grow

when gold is at this high pro At this tim nium, when of necessity all other values are depreced and productive industry paralyzed, Secretary of the Treasury proposes to increase the panic by making gold the ex-clusive money of this country, and by going into the European market and buying \$200,000,000 or more gold to pay debts which are on their face payable in silver It hardly needs but a statement of the fact to show the folly of the policy of the Sec retary, and to show that the only hope of resumption is through the agency of

WESTERN MORTGAGES. o create a panic among Eastern capitalists who have invested in Western mortgages, or to excite them to the withdrawal of their money from the loan-market of the West The Public of New York, which is regarded as an authority in financial matters, has taken up the subject, and exposes the weakness of the attacks made by the Times which, for the rest, is obvious enough to all who are familiar with the facts. The Time has cited no facts whatever, but in its wrath against all Western interests (arising from the Western antagonism to the schemes of the Eastern gold Shylocks) has indulged in the most glaring misrepresentation. After charging that there is a general collapse in Western mortgages, which THE TRIBUNE has sufficiently disproved by citing the reports of several reputable loan-agencies, the Times further intimated that it was also impossible to make prompt forclosures, and thus force a conversion of the security. To this the Public aptly replies that Illinois and other Western States long since adopted the sys tem of trust-deeds, under which the mort gagor waives all exemptions and the mort-gagee maysell on short notice and give a good title; and the Public adds: "It may be stated generally that, as there is no other class of investments upon which default are so rare [as in Western mortgages], so there is no other upon which, if properly placed, the investor can so quickly and surely realize in case of default." The same relatively excellent condition of things which THE TRIBUNE has found in investigating the mortgages for loans on property in Illinois is reported from other States. A recent num-

ber of the Indianapolis Journal says: We have taken some pains to get at the facts, and assert it to be true that of all the losns on rea have paid the interest throughout the terrib panic and depression of the past four ye out default. Of the 10 per cent in de out default. Of the 10 per cent in default the creditor generally had his option to take the rents and apply them to the taxes, insurance, and interest, or to foreclose. Taking either course, the latter generally being the most disastrous, the preperty, where there has been default, has paid 85 per cent of the amount for which it was mortgaged; so that the actual loss on all the loans made, at the time when the depreciation of values has been unprecedented in this county, has not been to exceed 2½ per cent. Now, if the Times will have its readers compare this loss with the per cent of loss sustained by them on railroad and other securisustained by them on railroad and other securi-ties in which they have made investments, we think they will find no investment, except in Gov-ernment bonds, that furnishes so small a propor-. The average rate of interest now b on Western loans is about 8 per cent, so that the per annum, and then come out with more mone than if his investment was in Government bonds.

The efforts of the New York Times to ruin the credit of the West will fail by reason of the conspicuous absence of facts on which to establish its case; but, if it should be otherwise, and any Eastern capital ists be induced to withdraw their money from the Western market, force sales under fore closure, and refuse renewals, Eastern capital will suffer as much as Western interests from the result, for it will find no other field so

rich and safe. The "Governor" of the Springfield Registe is working away bravely to explain to his own satisfaction how it happened that the Republi ans elected all or part of their ticket in such heretofore strongholds of Democracy as San-gamon, Morgan, Peoria, Pike, Coles, Marion, Adams, Shelby, Mason, and Brown. One ex-planation he gives is that leading Republicans egged on the Democrats to support, the Green back ticket, while they were careful to keep their own ranks unbroken and stick to the Re-publican ticket closer than a brother. He remarks:

publican ticket closer than a brother. He remarks:

We saw, in this city, Republicans like ex-State
Treasurer Bates and ex-Representative Janks C.
CONKLING give to the Greenback movement all
the assistance they possibly could. We saw the
Republican State officers, from Governor down to
printer expert, sedulously sustaining the Greenback movement in every county in the State they
rould reach. The people of the State saw Brick
Poxeror, and Gen. S. F. Carr, of Ohio, traveling about the State, with their expenses pand by
Republican committees (?), the guests of
Republican politicians, the recipients of flattery and puffery by Republican editors (!) and
correspondents. Those facts have but a single significance; they show beyond doubt or cavil that
the politicians who were desirons of breaking up
the opposition to the schemes of political financiering took advantage of the dissatisfaction of the
Democracy of the State of Illinois. in each county
and each township, have this plain day before
them, they must reform their ranks, broken by the
machinations of Republican politicians, and to do
this they will find no better basis than the National
Democratic platform of 1876.

Says an exchange: "It is to the credit of the Republicans in Congress, or rather it is to the discredit of the Democrats, that every vote given in favor of the amendment striking out the enacting clause of the Paris Exhibition came from the Democratic side of the House. The Democratic view of the Exposition seems to be, in the first place, that this country ought not to be represented at Paris next year, and in the next place, that if it is represented, its representation ought to be so cheap and nasty as to discrete the country." grace the country."

Within a few days every life saving in the vicinity of Currituck, N. C., will be promptly and efficiently filled. A prodigious amount of looking out will be done and tireless vigilance will characterize the able gentlemen intrusted with the guardianship of the sectology. Powerful and appropried telescopes will be furnished, and competent life-boars of estab-lished reputations for seaworthiness will be drawn up in readiness for the next cat astrophe. There may be some evil-disposed persons who will point suspiciously to the fact that no ship was wrecked there before the Huron, and that the probabilities are that none will ever go ashore there again, and these same persons may

demand some reason for the negligence already shown in not manning these stations. But it will serve to console the friends of those who went down Saturday to know that the stable-door has been locked, even if the horse and harness have departed to return no more. Progrant reference having been made during the silver discussion to the "Latin Union," and

the regulation of coinage by that treaty, we re produce from the Cincinnati Commercial the fol owing translation: The subsidiary silver coins of France, Belgium, taly, and Switzerland shall have a legal-tender value between the individuals of the State which has coined them to the amount of 50 francs per

has coined them to the amount of 50 francs per payment.

The State which has put them into circulation shall receive them from her catizens without any limitation as to the quantity.

The Public Trensuries of each of the four States shall receive the subsidiary silver coins minted by one or several of the other States to the amount of 100 francs per payment.

Each one of the States is bound to redeem from individuals or from the Public Trensuries of other States the subsidiary silver coins which it has put into circulation, and to exchange the same for an equal sum of unminted legal-tander (gold or five-franc silver pieces), on condition that the sum presented for such exchange shall not be less than 100 francs.

Grand Dake CONOVER's friends explain his jumping-jack anties on the hypothesis that President HAYES has interfered with the Duke's little Duchy of Florida. It seems that HAYES, who is only the President of a Republic, concluded to make some appointments in the former State of floral nomenciature which the presiding potentate resented, declaring Florida to be in a state of war, and announcing that the United States must give up its absurd claim to any right of control over his bailiwick. It is not the old doctrine of States rights. Oh! no. that he is as good a Republican as they make em, and under no circumstances could he permit the introduction of the ancient theory his'u. He merely proposes to boss his own sec-tion, and is prepared to "bust" things if inter-fered with.

Mr. HENRY WATTERSON was dined and wined w the Lotus Club in New York after his recent

lecture there. He made a post-prandial speed of which the following is a specimen:

In my part of the country we have an impressith the Government should give us what mon we want and ask no questions. During the fluttenes of '37, an old North Georgia farmer we down to Augusta, entered the State Bank, and sto the Cashier: 'Bon, we must have more culatin mediom, bound to have it; can't get without it. ''Well,' says the Cashier, 'hare you going to get it?'' ''Why, stomp it ''Suppose we stomp it, as you say, how are we redeem it?'' ''Why, Bon, this is what I a-comin' to. You see, in North Georgy we agon resumption.'' It seems to me that the sto illustrates the financial situation in Washington least; and, premising that if the Government e stand it we can, I turn at once to a question up which I would dwell for a moment, and to which would call your serious attention.

The Fulton (Ill.) Democrat, in an article discussing the late popular vote against the State-House tax, reaches the kernel of the matter in

There must be a new and honest Board of State douse Commissioners, and Springfield must fur-nish those four acres of land, or that building will stand there unfinished until the crack of doom. THE TRIBUNE has been trying, ever since last rinter, to get the managing men of Springfield, neluding Govs. PALMER and CULLON Hon. D. L. PHILLIPS, to recognize the fact above stated, and for so doing it has been oundly abused.

PATTERSON's defense (when his trial comes on): "It is true, most potent, grave, and revrend seignors, that I have fulfilled all the imnoral obligations particularly specified in the various counts of the indictment; but (with a sweet smile) I subsequently turned Democrat, which makes these acts of mine virtues instead of vices." Verdict—"We find him guilty of he crimes, but we further find that he is Democrat, and, as the latter includes the lesser, and is in itself only a political offense, we fail of jurisdiction, and order the prisoner's charge." Exit PATTERSON.

poarent that DAN VOORHEES is a candidate for re-election to the Senate. He has put a muzzle on his worst enemy, his mouth, and the pross becomes more promising as he grows accus omed to the enforced but unnatural silence.

RANDE, the St. Elmo desperado, is wanted in three different parts of the country, that he may be hanged for three different murders. Nature appears to have made a mistake in not onstructing this gentleman on the principle of

For a paper that pretended it did not care button whether the State-House tax was voted up or down, the Register exhibits a very singular amount of spitefulness towards those Chicago sapers which advised the people to veto the tax And yet, when we come to look at it, we are

clined to think the country would do as well if all these Congressmen would consent to cas he lustre of absence over their seats. A generous gentleman is that mining Senato

who, with phenomenal self-abnegation, foregoes the pleasure of Sharon the glorious defeat of Life-saving stations on the Atlantic appear to

e devoted to saving trouble to the people who are expected to man them. Hereafter we shall feel justified in calling Mr

DARWIN's friends Pongolians. It is SHARON's absence that Styx these chaps

PERSONAL

The New York Mail has changed hand out the old editor is retained. Mr. Carlyle's health is good, the reports of he Athenaum to the contrary notwithstar The late M. Thiers wrote a complete work

spherical trigonometry while yet a very young Principal Shairp's inaugural address as Professor of Poetry at Oxford is said to have been roperly a sermon.

Mr. Welsh, Minister to England, will not eave until Dec. 1. His Philadelphia friends give im a parting banquet to-morrow. Mr. Conway' says Mr. Ruskin "doesn't

like science or education, or, in fact, anything or anybody, except a few that don't exist." One curious foreigner walked down the aisle at the American Chapel in Paris on a recent Sunday and had a good look at President Grant. Gen. Sheridan said recently to an artist in New York City that "dash" had nothing to do with his success in the late War; it was all pure

The American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society has resolved to investigate whether Minister Welsh owns slaves or has an interest in slav

William Alvin Bartlett says that Senator Morion always refused to hold religious conversa-tions with any one, and that he died without any change of mind on religious subjects.

Mr. Henry Stanley is to receive a gold medal from the King of Italy, and this will be its legend: "To the Intrepid Explorer of Equatorial Africa, Stanley; Given by Victor Emmanuel." As if the annals of suicide were not grim enough already, the well-to-do husband of a woman who took her life on Blackwell's Island last week has refused to bury her, and she will be laid

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Booth ware at the Gait House, Louisville, Ky., last week. They visited Mammoth Cave on the great actor's birthday, and he celebrated the occasion by laying the FOREIGN.

The Sultan Calls Out 150,000 of the Home Guards.

England Orders Her Envoy to Make No Offers of Mediation.

Mehemet Ali Unable to Go to the Relief of Plevna.

A Terrible Gale Blowing Around the British Isles.

MacMahon Repudiates the Peaceful Sentiments Lately Attributed to Him.

WAR NOTES. CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 25.—A doubten umor was current Saturday night that Osman asha had forced the Russian lines.

All recent rumors relative to mediation again declared false. Mr. Layard, the Bris Minister, has received instructions not to take the initiative in the matter, but wait until En-

A telegram from Buchgrest says: "So far rumors that Osman Pasha is negotiating to surrender are merely based upon the appearance from Pievna at the Russian eadquarters." CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 25.—An Irade has been assued calling out 150,000 of the civic guards in Constantinople and the provinces to main-

tain order during the possible absence of the regular forces. Christians are summoned to participate in this levy. PROVITZ. LONDON, Nov. 25.—The Roumanians office announce that they took the strong position Provitz on Nov. 23, after two days' fighting.

LORD ODO RUSSELL turned suddenly to his post at Berlin last

A Constantinople correspondent says a private letter from Sofia represents that things look unsatisfactory. Mehemet Ali can get neither men nor artillery enough to form a relieving

THE MONTENEGRIN CAMPAIGN. A Cettinje correspondent states that Turks have evacuated Morice and all villages of the Krama district and beyond the Boyana. The Miridites are again in revolt, and

have advanced to the vicinity of Scutari. A Belgrade correspondent announces the Servia's intervention is new certain. It is stated that her independence will be procisimed, and all her mititia has been ordered to be ready to march to the frontier Nov. 20

A special from Constantinople says a report current that Mukhtar Pasha has withdrawn

is current that Mukhtar Pasha has withdrawn from Ergeroum.

A SINGULAR INCIDENT.

A letter from the Russian army to the London Times relates this case of cowardice:

While on the subject of the sick and their haplitals I may mention a singular incident which occurred in the Princess of Roumania's hospitals is Bucharcest, just before I left that city for the front. I was shown a man dying of pyzermia, and had the following account given of him: When the poor fellow was given up by the surgeons a priest was sent for, but after confession he appeared very restless; and finally asked to see her highness the Princess Elizabeth of Roumania, alone. He was pressed to give his reasons for this singular request, but declined to do so. His uncasaness increased so rapidly that finally his wishes vere communicated to her Highness, who immediately went to him, knelt by his bedside, and heard from his dying lips the following confession: He stated that his company had been in the small shad the first of September; that, when he saw his conrades falling around him, he became frightened and shot off the snd of his forefinger, and thus ran to the rear, got into an ambulance, and was carried to the hospital. He was satisfied that his death from such a trivial wound was the result of a providential punishment for his unfaithfulness to his sovererism and country, and he could not dis without the forgiveness of his Princess for his conduct on the battle-field. Her Highness assured him of her pardon so far as it lay in her conduct on the battle-neid. Her Highless sured him of her pardon so far as it lay in her power to gve it, and the dying man then appeared to feel easy in his mind, and finally sank into the state of insensibility in which I saw him. The Princess was much affected by the incident.

FRANCE.

AN IMPERIAL SUCCESS VERSAILLES, Nov. 25 .- The Senate has elected M. Grandperret, a Bonapartist, a life Sens A STATE BANQUET.

PARIS, Nov. 25.—A grand military dinner was given at the Elysee on Saturday. Rochebouet, L'Admirault, Degeslin, and other Generals were present. The *Moniteur* states that, at the reception which followed the dinner, President macMahon repeatedly declared in favor of a policy of resistance, saying the Chamber had replied to his conciliatory overtures by a violent declaration of war. Any concession now on his part would be tantamount to capitulation. Duty, dignity, and honor required him to resume the

IN COUNCIL President MacMahon, in Cabinet Council this President MacMahon, in Cabinet Council the morning, expressed; similar resolutions, but was decided on the point that the Ministers should continue to attend the sittings of the camber. It is believed the Senate may possibly be summoned to decide whether Saturday's vote of the Chamber of Deputies was constitutional. The Government believes the vote was in contravention of the provision of the Constitution which allows the President to select Ministers who are not Members of the Chambers. It is reported that either the Right bers. It is reported that either the Right or the Ministry will to-morrow ask the Cha of Deputies to vote the budget.

INVOCATION TO TRANNT.

The Pays exhorts President MacMahon to continue the struggle with vigor. It says:

"There is a rumor current of insurrection issuing from the gutters of a certain large town."

will not go to Spain. He leaves Paris this week for Lyons, Marseilles, Nice, and Villa France. From the latter port he will proceed to Athens and Constantinople. The General has written a letter to a committee of the France-American Lyons acrossing warm approach of the Status Union expressing warm approval of the Station of Liberty, both on account of its artistic beand as a noble expression of the amity unit the two nations. M. Laboulaye has replied the most cordial terms.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—A fearful gale raged around the British Isles Saturday night. Thirty vessels are ashore between Ramsgate and Deal. and many lives are reported lost.

A TRIPLE JEALOUS.

The Standard announces that the acquisition of a harbor and coaling station in the Sandwic Islands having greatly increased the influence of the United States in the Pacific, it has been considered advisable that a British man-of-war had been advisable that a British manshall always be detached to represent the sh flag near these Islands.

THE ANTI-CHINESE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 25.—At a m-workingmen last night, under the su-Agitators Kearney, Knight, and their ass Agitators Kearney, Knight, and their associative was stated by Kearney that he had telegraph to President Hayes to the effect that the woingmen had banded themselves together to sist, peaceably if they can, forcibly if they may the further immigration of the Chinese; the application of the Chinese Stx Companies military protection on account of the intendiction of the chinese straining parade was ridiculous and apertinent, as the demonstration was to be peaced. ertinent, as the demonstration was all and orderly; that the working mer ceasons to appeal to the General G from the machinations of the Chinnies, the capitalists, and the city of would ask nothing of the kind; the transfer of the capitalists, and the city of the capitalists of the capital

RELIG Thanksgiving---

Sarmon for t Prof. The Crime of Self-D

in a Sermon Dr. E the Last Tin

Freed from Del to Star

THANKSG Burmon BY Brite of the threaten large congregation at tarday morning. Promise Thanksgiving." Folloh give thanks unto mercy endureth forever. Inasmuch as this confide for worship upon the magistrates of State at Thanksgiving, it will be this hour to at least a large and the custom. law and the custom.

are so grateful to an
their influence precede
haif-dozen days are

which sets apart only fore, are we entering thankful prayer. The passing years I the better in the spin orated. The continuing trouble in breaking up of the onsequent severity uestion, the quanti cratory of boasting tional days. All ti tional days. All tha has been compelled to exchange its path in modest path upon a might find a first grofact that the Rule trouble enough to cus down to the commerations who, before and died. There giddy eloquence week. No sacred olden time in exaltin lie, for we have all be social, financial, poli was with a dangerous President; it was in turmoil reached from for years and into the oppressed even those and who knew all the institutions of trust ple, and have, for me ter disappointment a Although events h tonal self-conceit, ye need destroy all sel week of thanksgivin All national worth

week of thanksgivin All national worth i been no perfect nat are dead. All hepitaphs of States, died off on the in the garden where by the worm in the the branch, some by seen or unseen cause once unfolded leaf a are dead to-day. Al tion in the head or hin such great cemete United States shou not to be dreamed or romantic. It must romantic. It must our national body world, a susceptibili But while one may fection of this land, for the elements of to-day and for the out before even the

As civilized man live because he has stud the more intelligent should they live an ahape of being. The faculty and the shave a teadency to of the sword and fickle and a less put den decline and faways come from tor folly of Kingi genorance and unbran ignorance and unbran ignorance and unbran ignorance and unbran ignorance and farry, ruined a gove for centuries, and formed. An ignored a destroyer.

The recent election destroyer.

The recent election wisdom, indicate the unit and moral—of ing a new basis of prosperity. It wo the recent situation tentury ago we she war, instead of a cral threatened, be despotic quality, be pondered much an election day to chatted, and vote counted they reves sommonsense of a

commonsense of a There was a 't Hayes nor.Mr. The dent after such as a year ago. Each candidate had rece deed a critical hou bathed in blood by half the claims too Mr. Tilden held What a sudden a such claims have what a sudden as such claims have dreary past of En old Rome! But abroad. Our Conto men of fury, some common s ness are passing o of turmoil exist, l God that the wave intelligence rolls intelligence rolls many waves of tr This public inte become so power fetters of party, follower or party, follower or party zen. Never were are to-day. Men

are to-day. Men chines in either p and more look i When this individ shall have advance certain that city, compelled to pla seknowledged we but one of the beartening things Labor Quer tractiveness of be done in a n

EIGN.

Calls Out 150,000 ome Guards.

rs Her Envoy to o Offers of liation.

nable to Go to the of Plevna.

Blowing Around itish Isles.

idiates the Peaceful ately Attributed

Him.

NOTES. Nov. 25.—A doubtfut

aturday night that Osman Russian lines. relative to mediation are Mr. Layard, the British l instructions not to take

natter, but wait until En-BVNA. ucharest says: "So far Pasha is negotiating to sur-ased upon the appearance om Pievna at the Russian

Nov. 23.—An Irade has t 150,000 of the civic guards d the provinces to main-

possible absence of the istians are summoned to

ROVITZ. The Roumanians officially ook the strong position of ter two days' fighting. o his post at Berlin last

presents that things look emet Ali can get neither lough to form a relieving

EGRIN CAMPAIGN. condent states that the district and beyond the

RVIA. is new certain. It is ndence will be proclaimed, been ordered to be ready or Nov. 29.

tantinople says a report R INCIDENT.

MINOR.

R. INCIDENT.

Issian army to the London
of cowardice:
of the sick and their hosdingular incident which ocdingular incident which ocdingular incident which ocproperty of the front.
If that city for the front.
If that city for the front.
If the poor
the surgeons a priest was
fession he appeared very
d to see her highness the
toumania aione. He was
sons for this singular ration of this uncastness intinally his wishes were
tighness, who immediately
his bedside, and heard
the following confession:
may had been in the first
doubt of Gravitza on the
the when he saw his comma, he became frightened
his forefinger, and then
an ambulance, and was
He was satisfied that his
wound was the result of a
for his unfaithfulness to
to the could not dietot her was the could not die-

aying man then appeared and finally sank into the which I saw him. The ed by the incident. NCE. The Senate has elect-onapartist, a life Sena-

rand military dinner was Saturday. Rochebouet, and other Generals were states that, at the rethe dinner, Presi declared in favor of a y overtures by a violent concession now on his t to capitulation. Duty, red him to resume the

in Cabinet Council this after resolutions, but int that the Ministers d the sittings of the the sittings of the the Senate may pos-decide whether Satur-er of Deputies was con-ment believes the vote the provision of the was the President to not Members of the that either the Right brrow ask the Chamber udget.

esident MacMahon to with vigor. It says: crent of insurrection ra of a certain large

TRAL leaves Paris this weekee, and Villa Franca-rill proceed to Athens General has written the Franco-American proval of the Statue to of its artistic beauty of the amity uniting oulaye has replied in

RITAIN.

GALE.

fearful gale raged turday night. Thirty Ramsgate and Deal, d lost.

aLOUS.
that the acquisition tion in the Sandwich reased the influence e Pacific, it has been a British man-of-war represent the Brit

HINESE. 25.—At a meeting of inder the suspices of and their associates, at he had telegraphed at he had telegraphed effect that the workelves together to reforcibly if they must, of the Chinese; that see Six Companies for ount of the intended ridiculous and intion was to be peaceorkingmen had good eneral Government the Chinese Compathe Chinese Compathe city officals, but kind; that they are our rights, and dark RELIGIOUS.

Thanksgiving --- An Appropriate Sermon for the Season by Prof. Swing.

The Crime of Self-Destruction Dissected in a Sermon by the Rev. Dr. Hunter.

John's Episcopalians Worship for the Last Time in the Old Church.

Freed from Debt, They Propose to Start Anew.

THANKSGIVING-DAY.

Briton By Prop. swing.

Spite of the threatening weather there was a large congregation at the Central Church yesterday morning. Prof. Swing preached on "Thanksgiving." Following is the sermon:

Oh! give thanks unto the God of Heaven, for His mercy endureth forever.—Ps. czzzci., 28,

Inasmuch as this congregation cannot assemble for worship upon the day set apart by our magistrates of State and nation as the day of Thanksgiving, it will be well for us to devote this nour to at least a partial obedience of the law and the custom. Indeed, all these holidays are so grateful to an overworked people that their influence precedes the day itself, and a half-dozen days are affected by the custom which sets apart only the one. Already, there-fore, are we entering the time of thanks and of thankful prayer.

The passing years have made changes and for the better in the spirit with which this day is celebrated. The great domestic war, the long continuing trouble in the Southern States, the king up of the public confidence and the nt severity of the times, the labor consequent severity of the times, the inter-question, the quantity of corruption in public trusts, have all conspired together to check the cratory of boasting which once marked all na-tional days. All that old high-souring eulogy cratory of boasting which once marked all national days. All that old high-soaring eulogy has been compelled to see its wings clipped and to exchange its path in the clouds for a humble, modest path upon the ground. Perhaps one might find a first ground of thaukfulness in the fact that the Ruler of nations has sent us trouble enough to check our vanity and bring us down to the common level of the other generations who, before we came, lived, and toiled, and died. There will be no boastful, giddy eloquence in all the land this week. No sacred desk will dare equal the olden time in exalting to the skies the Republic, for we have all been tempered by troubles, social, fluancial, political. In the past year it was with a dangerous narrowness we elected a President; it was in the past summer a labor turmoil reached from sea to sea, and all along for years and into the present, the times have oppressed even those who were willing to work, and who knew all the ways of economy. Many institutions of trust have betrayed the poor people, and have, for money taken in, paid out bitter disappointment and poverty.

Although events have come to abate the national self-conceit, yet no events have come that need destroy all self-love or need empty this week of thanksgiving to our country's God. All national worth is comparative. There has been no perfect nation. All the old nations are dead. All history is made up of epitaphs of States. As all the trees have died off on the Mount of Olives, and in the graden where Christ walked, some slain by the worm in the root, some by tempest in the branch, some by too much sun, all by some seen or unseen cause, so all the nations which once unfolded leaf and bud in times long gone are dead to day. All were slain by imperfection is not to be dreamed of by the most patriotic and romantic. It must be that we carry along in our national body the imperfection of our world, a susceptibility to disease and even dissolution.

But while one may confess the national imperfection of this land, one can

solution.

But while one may confess the national imperfection of this land, one cannot but bless God for the elements of life and usefulness visible to-day and for the fair prospect which spreads out before even the calmest heart.

The progress of education should seem a cause of a longer and higher national life. If all the old States were hurried onward to ruin by the general ignorance of all good means to a good end, a universal education ought to build up the hope that dangers would now be seen and averted which once would have brought swift calamity.

seen and averted water ild have brought swift calamity. eivilized man lives longer than the savage, of life, so because he has studied more the laws of life, so the more intelligent nations become, the longer should they live and the nobler should be their shape of being. The growth of the reasoning faculty and the spread of information must have a teadency to make reason take the place of the sword and to make the people a less fickle and a less passionate throng. The sudden decline and fall of old States have not always come from the wickedness, or ambition, or folly of Kings, but as often from the ignorance and unbridled passions of the people. An ignorant people once seized with some hostility to a crown has often become in a day so many demons, and has, in a moment of blind fury, ruined a government which had done good for centuries, and could have been easily reformed. An ignorant populace has often proved a destroyer.

The recent elections in France, conducted in se he has studied more the laws of life, so

The recent elections in France, conducted in such quietness, and yet with such firmness and wisdom, indicate that in the progress—intellectual and moral—of the people nations are finding a new basis of not only existence, but of prosperity. It would be safe to say that had the recent situation in France sprung up a haif century ago we should have seen a bloody civil war, instead of a quiet election. A proud General threatened, he issued proclamations of a despotic quality, but the people had read and pondered much all through this century, and on election day the Frenchmen laughed, and chatted, and voted, and when the votes were counted they revealed a new rock of ages,—the zommonsense of an educated people.

There was a time once when neither Mr. Hayes nor Mr. Tilden could have become President after such an uncertain ballot as was cast a year ago. Each party was convinced that its candidate had received the election. It was indeed a critical hour. Many a State has been batted in blood by leaders who had not one-half the claims to legritimacy on a throne that Mr. Tilden held to legritimacy on a throne that Mr. Tilden held to legritimacy on a throne that Mr. Tilden held to legritimacy on a throne that Mr. Tilden held to legritimacy on the work would such claims have produced all through the dreary past of England, or France, or Spain, or old Rome! But the schoolmaster had been abroad. Our Congress and our public were not men of fury, but of some education and some common sense; and a President was faugurated by compromise, who, in times and places of less education and more impulse, could have been inaugurated only by bloodshed. Although many forms of wickedness are passing over the land, and many shapes of turmoit exist, let us cherish gratitude toward God that the wave of the public education and intelligence rolls deeper and stronger than the many waves of trouble.

This public intelligence seems indeed to have become so powerful that it breaks through the fetters of party, and transforms a mere campiolomy o

a blunder as the years have passed by, and has reached a simplicity of doctrine never before reached in all history. It is perfectly true that all the churches contain imperfect, sinful characters, but imperfection is relative, and all one can claim is that the morals of the Church are better than in the near or remote past. If church membership does not mean much now, that remark is based upon a gaze at the pure theory of virtue, and not upon a study of actual life. The Church has always been a place where many have attempted and longed to do right, but also a place where many have failed. All life. The Church has always been a place where many have attempted and longed to do right, but also a place where many have failed. All the places where men meet will be places of failure as well as of success. The whole survey of Christianity justifies the assertion that the age which is bringing purer letters and a simpler religion is bringing an advance of Christian morals. But as the world's theory of virtue rises, the sinful lives, when they appear, will stand forth in blacker contrast. The modern Catholic is better than his ancestor, the modern Protestant better than the fountain whence he came.

Protestant better than the fountain whence he came.

Let us, my friends, examine our land with a survey so broad, and with such a comparison with a darker past that we can bring to God this week a sincere gratitude. It is the high duty of all leading citizens to gather up the sunshine of the age and to pour it not only into their own souls but into the hearts of the multitude. The rostrum, the press, the bar, the merchant, the pulpit are bound by the great laws of nature to fill the world, not with sadness but with inspiration. Let days of feasting and friendship come. Let the young and the old be happy, for our Father in Heaven is leading mankind onward in a great march, and we are in a marching throng. He will do all things well. He has passed infinite laws but enacted them in love. They will carry us tenderly if we be loving children, and having come to the confines of this world He will open a gate to a better country.

SERMON BY THE REV. DR. HUNTER.
The Rev. Dr. Hunter preached at St. Paul's

millions from despote back.—He led them to a continent a vast and as rive as the libert of the continent of the libert of the li The Rev. Dr. Hunter preached at St. Paul's Reformed Episcopal Church yesterday morning to a large congregation. He took as his subject "Suicide." The following was his text:

And cast down the pieces of silver in the Temple and departed and went and hanged himself.—Mathew zerii., 5.

In selecting his subject he said he had had no desire to add to the excitement in the community, or to stir up the deep sorrow which had recently settled upon many minds on account of the suicide of a leading business man, and he would not again recent to that melancholy circults. recently settled upon many minds on account of the suicide of a leading business man, and he would not again recur to that melancholy circumstance. He had been requested to select the subject, and he approached the work with some trepidation, not because it was not a proper theme for the pulpit, but because it was an unusual one. Suicide was contarious, coming 5f a morbid condition of the mind, and he conceived it to be the duty of the press and the pulpit under all circumstances to exalt the sacredness of human lite. The fear of danger and the love of life were as intense with children as with man, yet history showed that suicide was almost exclusively confined to certain countries, the male sex, and old age. In England, Germany, and France there were the most suicides, but France, of all other nations, showed a preponderance. Even there, however, the males were the suicides. The meekness. fortitude, and patience of women—another name for better sense—preserved them from the dread contagion in a very large degree.

Suicides were divided into three classes,—the virtuous, vicious, and irresponsible. That suicide and insanity were often found together as cause and effect he did not deny, but the history of suicides revealed that all of our passions were capable of being aroused to the extent of inducing or prompting suicide. Insanity removed the responsibility of the dreadful deed, yet suicide was a sin,—a violation of one of God's greatest commands; for when he said "Thou shalt not kill," the injunction was meant to apply not only to the killing of another, but to the taking

adapted in size, cheerful and inrifing in appearance—who can doubt that God is in it, is pointing to that place and leading us to it, as he led Israel of oid by the cloudy pillar!

Now, beloved, let us forget our regrets and begin to look around us for the tokens of our hope. We go out from the overhanging burden of a crushing debt. But we carry with us the more substantial ordered to a parish iffe sympathy and interest that is born of companionship in trial, and, more than all, we carry that which is the substance of all parochia strength—our trust in God, for whose honor we build the parish. The real parish life is not in the beautiful buildings that it may rear, not in the numbers that crowd the altars of the senetuary. The first that is allary the content of the senetuary o

solven the presented the removed or head to the state of but the old paths, and norm neart and hand the form unrise counted prevaled.

SON O SERVICE.

SON O SERVICE.

FIRST PRILEY RULE A. CRITCH.

A series of meetingeras bogun last evening by Mr. Pality Philips at the Trinity M. E.

Chrich, on fullants areaus, near Twenty-forth state of the street. The lower was revealed to be quite favorable. He is a gentle-man apparently 45 or 50 years of age, pleasant in tone of voice, though slow and with one-thing of a circuit 16 or 50 years of age, pleasant in tone of voice, though slow and with one-thing of a circuit 16 or 50 years of age, pleasant in tone of voice, though slow and with one-thing of a circuit 16 or 50 years of age, pleasant in tone of voice, though slow and with one-thing of a circuit 16 or 50 years of age, pleasant in tone of voice, though slow and with one-thing of a circuit 16 or 50 years of age, pleasant in tone of voice, though slow and with one-thing of a circuit 16 or 50 years of age, pleasant in tone of voice, though slow and with one-thing of a circuit 16 or 50 years of age, pleasant in tone of voice, though slow and with one-thing of a circuit 16 or 50 years of age, pleasant in tone of voice, though slow and with one-thing of a circuit 16 or 50 years of age, pleasant in tone of voice, though slow of the control of the circuit 16 years of the circuit 16 years of the control of the circuit 16 years of the circuit 16 years of the control of the circuit 16 years of the control of the circuit 16 years of the control of the circuit 16 years of the circu

the country" in 1812. Blucher was made a Knight of the first class in 1818, the Duke of Wellington in 1814, the King of Prussia, after Sedan, in 1870. Of the Russian commanders who received the Order of St. George of the first class, Count Roumianstoff, surnamed the nrst class, Count Roumianstoff, surnamed the "Trans-Danubian" (1770), Prince Potemkin, "of the Crimea" (1783), Count Souvaroff, "of Rymaik" (1789), After the war against Tur-key of 1823-22, the commander on the Asiatic side, Paskievitch, "of Erivan," and the com-mander on the European side, Diebitch, "of beyond the Balkana." were both made St. George's Knights of the first class.

the title of the play performed by Mr. Wurster's company at the New Chicago Theatre last evening. It is one of those indiscribably senseless but funny productions known among Germans as "grosse posse," and, like most plays of this genre, has neither plot nor intrinsic value, but is full of fine humor, and affords a company like Wurster's, which has so many soubrettes and comedians, all of whom are good singers, an excellent opportunity to display their peculiar talents. Much of the success which the play achieved last evening is due to the brilliant acting and beautiful singing of Miss Cottrelly. Never before since she came to this city has she been afforded so excellent an opportunity to let her varied and brilliant talents shine in their full splendor, and it is not saying too much that her acting last evening was far superior to any burlesque acting ever seen in this city. She kept the house in continued good humor, and time and again was she encored and called before the curtain. There were many Americans in the theatre last evening who had been drawn thither by the announcement that the role of Flora Hersig in this play was one of her best parts, and it was their unanimous opinion that she is one of the best soubrettes in the country, and if she could be persuaded to appear on the English stage she would achieve a success as no soubrette or burlesque actress has achieved before her. She was well supported by the rest of the company.

Next Sunday evening Mr. Wurster's company will appear in a new comedy by G. von Moser and Julius Rosen, the two most successful German comedy writers. This play is entitled "Hobe Schule" (High-School), and has achieved a brilliant success in the principal theatres in Germany. It is said to be the finest

services: Mrs. Falk. soprano; Miss Kloss, pianist; Prof. Roseubecker, the eminent violinist; Mr. Kluessen, tenor; Germania Macanerchor and Adolph Liesegang's string quartette.

The programme is as follows:

1. "Rhapsodie Hongroise No. 2" Liszt Arranged for piano and string quartette.

2. Aria, "Dinorah" Meyerbeer Mrs. Falk.

3. Concerto for piano Weber Miss Kloss.

4. Theme and variations. Schubert Piano and string quartette. 5. Aria, "Joseph".....Schuberi

6. Fantasie, "Other A. Rosenbecker.
7. "Prayer of the Earth," chorus and Zollner

WEST-SIDE TURNER-HALL. At Wasserman's West-Side Theatre was given "Eein Staats-Gebeimniss" (A State Secret). The title is a misnomer, for the play is really The title is a misnomer, for the play is really one of the prettiest and most sparkling of the "grosse posse." And in addition it has the recommendation of possessing something new, being the most recent work of J. B. von Schweitzer, with music from the facile pen of H. Salingre. The cast was evenly distributed, and every part was well performed. Mr. Manrice Wasserman and Miss Bocket Interpolated some excellent music in the wine-cellar scene of the second act, the latter singing an aria from "The Huguenots" in excellent style. This, together with Mr. Schober's acting and singing in the part of the miller, made it one of the prettiest and most effective acts ever seen on the stage about these parts in the way of grosse posse. The andience was a very good one, notwithstanding the disagreeable weather. Thankagiving-Day the company will give "Das Madel ohne Geld" (The Girl without Money).

SEXTON'S BRICK CONTRACT To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Nov. 25.—An Editorial in to days

unfair that I feel bound in Justice to myself to ask a place for an explanation in Nov '76 I was awarded the Contract for Masonry brick work and iron work of the new Court House at three Hundred and twenty eight Court House at three Hundred and twenty eight thousand Dollars or Some fly-thousand Dollars less than the average bid as may be seen from the decision of Judge Williams in that matter my Contract Called for Common building bries laid in lime and mortar every third Course grouted it was "then decided by the architect and the board that inasmuch as the County was getting the work done so much below the original estimate the county could afford to improve the quality of the materials and workmanship by introducing selected (sewer) brick laid in cement mortar every course to be grouted this means the very best class of work in view of recent mishaps at the Rockford and Feoria Court-Houses, it would seem this was a wise change.

The cost of the above change is about as follows:

The cost of the above change and sewer lows:

Difference between com building and sewer brick. \$1.45

Cost of cement and extra mortar to grout three courses instead of one as per contract (about). 90

Extra labor. 65

held the front down the back flew up, and when she held the back down the front flew up. And straightway the flery spirit of her sex arose within her, and she backed up against the fence, shut her knees together on the front breadth of everything, poked the hair away from her eyes and smiled sweetly, while the wind bowled and shrieked around her; and moaned, and sobbed, and darted between her ankles; and found naught that it could wiggle except the loose end of a shoe-string.

bonds were paid with borrowed money; and that at the time when it was represented by Mr. Jewett to the Court that a majority of the English stockholders had agreed to the reconstruction scheme, very few had so agreed, and that at the present time a majority has not actually consented. The payment of first coupons was to influence other Englishmen to sign the agreement. Gen. Sickles and Mr. Burnett claim-also that they have come upon evidence showing collusion in the appointment of Jewett as Receiver, and upon this the attorney. Gen. Fairchild, is said to have acted already in a very quiet manner. He has given notice, also, McHenry's counset claims, to the Receiver that he will oppose the reorganization as proposed, and also a settlment of the Receiver's accounts, on the ground that Mr. Jewett's appointment was obtained through fraud and collusion.

THE PACIFIC SLOPE.

Population-Value of Property Wealth During the Past Year.
San Francisco Alta, Nos. 19.
The County Assessors of this State make estimates of the population of their counties in

their annual reports; and the aggregate of the figures for this year, as given in the annual report of the Surveyor-General, is 905,588, excluding Alameda, Alpine, and Ventura, which made no returns. In 1870 Alameda had 24,237, Alno returns. In 1870 Alameda had 24,237, Alpine 685, and Ventura, then part of Santa Barbara, probably 3,000; and the three have now not less than 55,000; so that the whole population of the State, according to the County Assessors, is about 360,000. It is, however, impossible to accept any such figure without giving more credence to Assessors' estimates, most of them made recklessly, than to the eleborate investigations of the Census Officers. We know that if the total population was 530,247, it is not possible that there should have been any such in-

made recklessly, than to the eleborate investigations of the Census Officers. We know that if the total population was 530,247, it is not possible that there should have been any such increase as 400,000 within seven years. The gain by land and sea, as reported at San Francisco, has been 230,000; by births over deaths, 87,000; and we allowed 25,000 for the increase not reported at San Francisco, including immigrants into Oregon, Idaho, Utah, and Arizona, above departures; but by excess of caution, we may have underestimated that figure, and we are willing now to allow 70,000. The total gain of the Slope would then be 387,000; but of these Oregon takes 40,000, Washington 20,000, and Utah 30,000, so that by no method of calculation can, we bring California near to 960,000 without repudiating the census figures of 1870.

The Oregonian recently quoted, with general commendation, the Alia's estimates of the present population of the Pacific States and Territories; but expressed the opinion that Washington has 43,000 inhabitants, instead of 33,000, our figures, and that perhaps Oregon has not more than 130,000, whereas we allowed 140,000. The taxable property helid by individuals and private corporations in California is assessed officially at \$600,000,000, but he true market value is not less than \$1,000,000,000, some of the stroperty being out of sight, and much of it anderestimated, because the Assessors had no opportunity to make a careful examination. The other Pacific States and Territories have, perhaps, \$300,000,000 of private property.

They are no official statistics to show the amount of wealth accumulated during the last year. The wheat fields have paid little profit; the herds of sheep and neat cattle, have been sources of loss. The advance of many young orchards into a bearing condition, and the increase in the production of many orchards and vineyards on account of gain in age, adds not less than \$3,000,000. The show have cost at least \$3,000,000, and are a permanent investment, and an important additi

dous hissing and sineging as Still plied his wespon releutlessly, and then the hyenes sepa-rated. The conflict lasted ten minutes.

SILK HATS.

second real fields of the second control from the control for the Chronic of City, Courts for control from the City of City, C

Why Has Sozodont become the staple dentrifice of America? Simply because it is impossible to use it, even for a wood, without perceiving its hygienic effect upon the teeth, the gums, and the breath.

NEURALGIA—A WONDERFUL CURE.—The great revivalist, the Rev. William P. Corbitt, says: "Giles' lodide of Ammonia is, in my interment, the best remedy for nearalgia ever put before the public. I have been afflicted with this terrible discase for thirty-two years, and never, until I fell upon Mr. Giles' remody, did I find any assured relief. I take pleasure in saying this, inasmuen as I desire always to be a benefactor of the luman family. WILLIAM P. CORBITT, Chairman of the Methodist Church Extension, New York. For sale by all druggists.

When weak, weary, and debilitated, taxe San ford's Jamaica Ginger. MEDICAL.

THE EYE, EAR and THROAT

Successfully Treated with SAHFORD'S RADIGAL GURE CUCCESS is the test of merit, and meeers in the breatment of Catarrial Allections, after so rany miserable failures, mean unicoult it specific curative properties in the formedy used. Both SANYOND RADICAL CURE for Cutaria persons unch

citative proporties in the samely used. Detect Sanyon's Radical Curis for Cutteria process until properties? The evidence, in the shape of unsolitied testimonials from the most respectable people is all stations of life, must be conclusive on this point. Nover, we begieve, in the history of popular mediclacs has such valuable testimony been of forced, freely offered, in lawor of my remedy than that in the possession of the prodrictor of Sanyone's Laborate Curi. And valuable said in the possession of the prodrictor of Sanyone's Laborate Curi. And valuable said in the possession of the prodrictor of Sanyone's Curi. And valuable said in the possession of the prodrictor of Sanyone's Curi. And valuable said in the prodrictor of Sanyone's Curi. And valuable said in the prodrictor of Sanyone's Curi. The said is a said in the said

INVALUABLE.

Messys, Warks & Potter, Wholesale Druggists, Deston, Mass.: Geniferses,—I have for some months fell it a duty that I ove to suffering humanity to write you, stating the great beneft that I have the you, stating the great beneft that I have the you Caranne. For more than 30 years I have been afflicted with this very troublesoine complaint,—I have tried all the remedies that I could find, but without material or permanent benefit. Lost fail the disease had arrived at that state that I must have relief or dis. The entire membranous system had become so inflaunced, and the stomach so disordered, that it was a doubtful matter whether I could go to the Pacific coast, or If I did go whether I should live to come backer not. I saw an advertisement of this medicine, and although being very increditions about specifics or nostrous of any kind, yet in sheer desperation I tied this, and was at once benefited by it. The changes of climates are once benefited by it. The changes of climates and sam hoping to be completely pured, and was at once benefit of the more yeneral use, especially on the Pacific coast (where it is much needed), my object in writing this notes will be obtained.

Very truly yours, HENRY WELLS,

LUDGER, N. N., June, 1572.

Each package contains Dr. Sanford's Improved Inhaining Tube, and fall directions for use in all cases. Price \$1.00. For sale by all Wholesale and locali Draggists and Desicrathroighout the United States and Canadiss. WEKES & HOTTER, General Agents and Wholesale Draggists, Sosion, Mass. COLLINS, CONTRACTOR

ALWAYS CURES. Enlarged Spicen.

This is to certify that I have been using your Collins, Vortato Plassens for Ellargement of the Spicen and Depression is, the Stomach, and they have given me more relief han any other mend then to all suffering from the acceptable plant and inflammation.

J. W. SELIS.

PICKERING, Mo., June 25, 1877. J. W. SELLS.

Severe Pain.

Having occasion to use a remedy for a servenera pain in my side I tried one of your COLLINE VOLTAGE PLASTERS, and in twenty-four hours the pain was entirely removed.

Ass't Cashier First Nat. Bark. (WINONA, MINN., June 19, 1377) Wesknesses.
Collins' Voltaic Plasters give the best satisfaction here of anything that has been tried for Lameness and Wonkness of the Back. Please send more right away.
Bayarr, Lin., June 18, 1871.

Price, 25 Cents.

Be careful to obtain COLLIN' VOLTAGE PLACE.
THE, a combination of Electric and Voltage Plakes,
with a highly Medicated Plaster, as seen in the
above cat. Sold by all Plaster, as seen in the
gists throughout the United States and Canadas,
and by WEERS & POTTER, Propriotors, Rosens,
Mass.

TOILET GOODS.

manufacturer of the exquisite Lettuce. Violet, Iscors Breone, Opopomax, Em Bonquet, Jockey Club, Soaps, of the finest quality. Have eclipsed many of the old celebrated orands.

H. DREYFUS, Sole Wholerale Agent, 73 Mailes

FINANCE AND TRADE.

The Features of Local Finances Last Week.

1877.

70 75 30,782 100,693 10,693 40,988 102,674 85,503 23,697 90,492 3,094 93,93 3,094 93,73 1,257 103,880 311,370 112 145,562 262,375 2,972 5,242 9,228 5,707 9,93 90

5, 707 90 2, 041 1, 680 370 28, 148

Withdrawn from store during Friday for city

this city on Saturday morning: 65 cars hard No. 1 wheat, 23 cars No. 2 do, 21 cars No. 1 soft spring,

15, 199 bu oats, 2,030 bu rye, 14,206 bu barley.

nption: 57 bu corn, 349 bu oats, 1,422 bu The following grain was inspected into store in

145,552 2,972 9,228 97 3,274 1,630 1,120 21,955

92,020 165 ... 1,707 1,288 441 250,230 100 164,914

1,466 60 3,611 817 1,282

72,593 616,310 848,168 329,781 29,636 280,796 477 13,298 8,159

14.178

75, 217 316, 981 567, 811 214, 848 25, 429 132, 511

620 10,671 6,492

The following were the exports from New York

The following were the exports from New York for the week ending as dated:

Nov. 24. Nov. 17. 1877.

Flour bris. 16.259 81.750 1876.

Wheat, bu. 860,111 831,485 81,000

The leading produce markets were less active in the aggregate. Saturday, and irregular. Wheat was weak early, but strengthened towards the

close, on reports of more firmness in Europe, with a fresh installment of war news. Corn was tame

and easier, the November shorts holding off. Pro-

visions were active and easier, in sympathy with hogs. Oats and barley were unsteady, and rye was

firm. There was little done in water freights, but more disposition to operate by rail, cash grain being in fair request, though some of it was only

in artificial demand.

There was a quiet market for dry-goods. The

wretched condition of the county roads and the seasonable weather both affect trade unfavora-

steady. Hides were in fair demand at recent

study under fair demand from manufacturers and Eastern dealers. The seed market was rather

quiet, except that there was a good demand for flax, which was firmer in consequence of small offerings. Hay was in request at recent prices.

Onerings. Hay was in request at recent prices. Potatoes were dull and easy, though choice offerings sold at former prices. The demand was very light, and the local trade is believed to be well supplied. Poultry and game were in good demand and figure.

firmer.

Lake freights were dull and nominal at about 4c on corn by steam to Buffalo. Room was taken for

75,000 bu corn, 40,000 bu oats, 18,000 bu rye, and 16,000 bu barley.

Through rates to New York by lake and rail were

quoted at 19c on wheat and about 18c on corn.
Rail freights were steady. Rates on grain and other fourth-class are now 40c to New York, 37c

to Baltimore, 38c to Philadelphia, 45c to Boston and other New England points, and 35c to Mon-treal. Loose meats were quoted at 10c and boxed meats 5c per 100 bs higher than grain.

meats oc per 100 bs nigher than grain.

SATURDAY'S MOVEMENT AT NEW YORK.

Nov. 24.—Receipts: Flour. 15, 300 bris; wheat,
345, 856 bu; corn. 271, 156 bu: oats. 62, 391 bu;
corn meal. 1. 797 pkgs; rye, 17, 294 bu; barley,
108, 990 bu; malt. 16, 450 bu; pork, 420 pkgs;
beef, 1, 055 pkgs; lard, 1, 095 pkgs; out meats, 925
pkgs; wnisky, 274 bris.

1, 153

B. corn. Bs.
C. meats, Bs.
Beef, tcs.
Beef, trls.
Beef, brls.
Pork, bris.
Lard, Bs.
Tailow, Bs.
Tailow, Bs.
Tailow, Bs.
Olive hogs, No.
Live hogs, No.
Live hogs, No.
Live hogs, No.
Highwin's, bris.
Wool, Bs.
Potatoes, bu.
Cost. tons.
Hay, tons.
Lumber, n. ft.
Shingles, m.
Salt, bris.
Poultry, bs.
Poultry, bs.
Poultry, coops
Game, pkgs.
Eggs, pkgs.
Cheese, bxs.
C. apples, bris
Beans, bu.
Withdeau, f.

The Value of Silver Bonds---Puts and Calls on the Stock-Exchange.

The Produce Markets Irregular-Hogs Dull and Lower-Provisions Active and Easier.

Wheat Firmer .-- Corn Tame --- Movement of Produce During Last Week.

FINANCIAL.

Last week was by no means an encouraging one in local framedal circles. The failure of two Na-tional Banks produced a feeling of depression that was not counteracted by any symptoms of im-provement in other respects. The demand for ac-commodations was light. The banks pursued the dicy of giving their customers all the accom-odation to which they were entitled, and the ercantile and manufacturing community were theved by this policy from any apprehensions of monetary stringency. General business continues to suffer from the weather, which has been un-usually wet even for this season of the rear. Col-lections are slow, and sales in the interior and the city limited. The packers are contributing some-thing to the acti.ity of the loan market by their applications for discounts. Rates were 8@10 per cent at the banks to regular customers; on the street, call loans were 6 per cent and time loans

@8 per cent.
New York exchange was sold between banks at 0@75c per \$1,000 discount.
The currency orders were light.

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and live stock at this point during The clearings of the Chicago banks for the week the past week and for the corresponding weeks ending as dated:

of the Chicago Clearing-Ho	Clearings.	Balances.
Monday		\$389, 191
Tuesday	3, 323, 181	231,890
Wednesday		446, 694
Thursday	3, 147, 870	312, 100
Friday	3, 173, 069	242, 450
Baturday	3, 108, 634	217,403
Total	\$19,617,524	\$1,839,796
Corresponding week last year.	21 096 810	2 125 815
SILVER B	ONDS.	A ALEXANDER
The New York Evening I	ost says:	
We are informed by Mr	James B	Colonte a

banker of influence and a large holder of United States bonds, also one of the prominent dealers in builion in this market, that he has, in proof of his belief in the harmlessness to the public credit of the bill making United States bonds silver bonds (as the Bland bill makes them), sent am offer to the Secretary of the Treasury to take \$150,000 a per cent long bonds, principal and interest payable in silver, at the price they would command in gold, or at the price they can by law be sold at in gold. PUTS AND CALLS ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

Some excitement was created on the New York Stock Exchange Thursday morning, on the an-nouncement by President Meigs that hereafter any nouncement by President Meigs that hereafter any member discovered dealing in ''puts'' or ''calls'' on the floor of the Exchange would be considered as violating the by-law relating to misdemeanors. Some of the brokers who have dealt largely in these privileges were very outspoken in their opposition to the new rule, and one of them offered a resolusident refused to entertain it, on the ground GOLD AND GREENBACKS.

Greenbacks were 97%@97¼ cents on the dollar in gold. **POREIGN EXCHANGE.** Sixty days.** Sterling.** Sixty days.** Sixty	
m gold. FOREIGN EXCHANGE. Sixty days. Six	7
FOREIGN EXCHANGE. Siety days. Sight. \$1 483 Parls. 51094 Subterring. 61094 Sub	
Sterling. Sizety days. Sight. 481 485 Paris. 10194 51094 51094 51094 51094 51094 51094 51094 51094 51094 51094 607 607 607 607 607 607 607 60	
Sterling. 481 485 Parls. 51996 51696 Beigium. 51996 51696 Germany 9419 5516 Holland. 3999 409 Austria. 3999 409 Norway 2794 Sweden. 279	e
Sterling. 481 485 Parls. 51996 51696 Beigium. 51996 51696 Germany 9419 5516 Holland. 3999 409 Austria. 3999 409 Norway 2794 Sweden. 279	
Parls	
Beigium. 519% 518% ed advance in New York of a %c. Sugars wer again reported scarce, and were firm in constant of the firm of	- 1
Switzeriand. 51694 b514 b514 b514 b514 b514 b1614ad. 3954 b514 b1614ad. 3954 b618 b1614 b1614ad. 3954 b618 b1614 b1614ad. 3954 b618 b1614	
Germany 94 95 95 95 95 95 95 95 95 95 95 95 95 95	
Holland 39% 40% quence. There was a fair call for sirups and mo lasses at very full figures. Dealers in dried fruit Sweden 27% were not very busy, though all things considered Denmark 27% the dealers are not very busy, though all things considered the dealers are not very busy.	- 1
Austria. 46 Norway. 27/4 lasses at very full figures. Dealers in dried frui Sweden. 27/4 were not very busy, though all things considers Demmark 27/4 the dealers of the consideration of the consider	
Norway. 27% asses at very tail agares. Dealers in arred from Sweden. 27% were not very busy, though all things considere Denmark. 27% the demand was better they could reasonable be	
Sweden. 274 were not very busy, though all things considered beamark. 274 the depend was better then could resembly be	8
Denmark 27% the demand was better then could resconshly }	
	e
GOVERNMENT BONDS. Rid. Asked expected. Prices were generally firm. Fish were	
United States 6s of '81	e
United States 5-20s of '65	
United States 5-20s of '68	- 1
United States 10-403. 10834 10836 lected. Cheese was dull, weak, and declining.	n I
United States new 458	a
United States new 4 per cent coupons 10234 the character of the demand or in prices. Bay	- 1
United States Currency 68	
BROKERS' QUOTATIONS. ging, tobacco, paints, oils, coal, and wood wer	20
Bid. Asked. unchanged.	
Chicago City 7 per cent bonds	. 1
Chicago City 7 per cent Water-Loan 1074 1084 Several sales were made at recent prices. The of	- 1
North Chicago 7 per cent Lincoin Park) 98 fering were light. Many of the yard dealers at	9 1
Otty Railway (South Side)	0
City Raffway (North Side) 128 and dumless of the country markets, The order	
Chicago Gas-Light & Coke Company 145 are to a large extent from the larger class of in	- 1
Chamber of Commerce	
West Division Railway 7 & cent certifus 100 101	- 1
need to be replenished. The wool market wi	8
*And interest.	

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—Gold steady throughout the day at 102%. Carrying rates, 2, 2½, and 3 per cent. Loans at the close were made flat. Silver at London unchanged. Here, silver bars at 121 fb greenbacks; 117½ in gold; silver coin,

Governments firm. Railroads firm and higher this afternoon. State bonds steady.

The stock market in the forenoon was dull on light fluctuations, and in the afternoon was duit on light fluctuations, and in the afternoon were weak, when prices declined ½ to ½ per cent from the highest point in the morning. 'At the close there was a recovery of ½ to ½ per cent.

The failure, unimportant, however, of E. S. Cook, broker, was announced on 'Change to-day. American Express declined from 51½ to 49. The dividend of 1½ per cent was a disappointment.

Termentions a corrected & 64 000 abares, of

dividend of 1½ per cent was a disappointment.

Transactions aggregated 64,000 shares, of which 1,500 were New York Central, 1,300 Eric, 20,000 Lake Shore, 7,500 Northwestern. 6,600 St. Pauls, 10,020 Lackawanna, 200 Delaware & Hudson Canal, and 3,000 Western Union. Money, 4@6 per cent, closing at 6. Prime mercantile paper 5½@7 per cent.

tom receipts, \$205,000. The Assistant curer disbursed \$106,000. Clearings, \$20,

Sterling dull; long, 480%.

Compound of the contract of th	Non Room selenessessessesses \$100
Coupons, '68110%	Coupons 10816
New 58106%	Currency (k 19114
	DKS.
Western Union Tel 79	Northwestern pfd 6714
Quicksilver 17%	C C C 47
Culcksliver pfd 84	Cas Cot Ca Cademan &
Spricestryet bra 94	New Jersey Central. 1314
Pacific Mail 23	Rock Island101
@ Maribosa	BL Paul 9014
Mariposa pfd10214	St. Paul pfd 71%
Adams Express 95	Wabash 163
Wells-Fargo 86	10 Wante
A Cour Falku	Ft. Wayne 9019
A Derical Express 40	Terre Haute 434
Utilited States Express 47	Terre Hante nfd - 15
NOW YORK CERTIAL 10744	Chicago & Alton 7914
Ene 9)4	Chicago & Alton ned 100
Erie ofd. 140	Ohio & Mississippi 914
Harlem	Outo or arbanasibbi 850
Harles and	D., L. & W 50%
Harlem pfd148	A. & P. Telegraph 23
Authoritian Contral Rita	Missouri Pucific 114
A MUMILLA	C - B & O 10017
Union Pacine (Sta	Hannifhal h &t To 1937
Lake Shore 402	Central Pacific bonds. 107%
Illinois contest	Courtai l'acine nonds. 107%
Claratand & Mississis 14	Union Pacific bonds 107%
Northwestern 37	U. P. sinking-fund 9519
	NCISCO.
SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 9	4The following are the
A1-51-	a the tollowing are the

	Northwestern	37	U. P.	sinking-fund	03% 05L
	SAN	FR	NCIS	00.	-
	SAN FRANCISCO, No	w. 2	4T	he following are	the
١	closing quotations at	the	Stock	Board.	-
	Alpha	13%	Kentu	ick	
á	Alpha Peicher Best & Beicher Bullion	9112	Leops	rd	114
	Bullion	1000	MENTE	Millionness sessess	1534
	California	0.31	CACLE		224
	Chollar	9412	Open	**************	46
	Caledonia	976	STACE	Billieressesses	234
	Hale & Ner ross	- 882		Consolidated	
	Imperial Julia Consolidated				
	Justice	100	Alta.	Prize	124

London, Nov. 24.—The rate of discount in open market for three-months' bills is 3½; below the Bank of England rate, 1½. Consols, for money and account, 96 13-16.
American Securities 4%s, 104%; '67s, 108%; 10-40s, 108%; new 5s, 106%.
New York Central, 107; Eric, 9%; preferred,

Panis. Nov. 24.—Rentes, 106f 35c.

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and saipm of the leading articles of produce in this city du the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock

one might think ought to prevent further weakness, but operators are inclined to think that the gaps will be allied up long before the winter run of hogs is exhausted, drying room for still lower prices, though present quo-1877. | 1876. | Fiour. bris | 13.157 | 17.718 | 11.202 | 11.458 | Wheat, bu | 81,743 | 75,007 | 55,865 | 35,501 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 | 0245 |

2,129 2,758 1,781 209,970 299 236,820

wheat, 26 cars No. 2 do, 17 cars No. 3 do, 6 cars rejected do, 1 car no grade (253 wheat); 2 cars yellow corn, 42 cars and 3,500 bu high mixed, 2 cars new do, 1 car new mixed, 175 cars and 1,000 bu No. 2 corn, 64 mixed, 175 cars and 1,000 bu No. 2 corn, 64 cars rejected, 18 cars no grade (304 corn); 25 cars white oats, 13 cars and 700 bu No. 2 oats; 3 cars rejected (41 oats); 6 cars No. 2 rye, 2 cars rejected do; 19 cars No. 2 bariey, 16 cars extra No. 3 do, 17 cars ordinary No. 3 do, 18 cars feed (70 barley). Total (676 cars), 267,000 bu. Inspected out: 50,781 bu wheat, 157,410 bu corn, 15, 1909 to gats 2,030 bu res. 14,908 bu barley.

Non. 24,	Non. 17,	Non. 25,
1877.	1877.	1878.
81, 901	71, 639	439, 515
668, 869	648, 205	368, 275
205, 761	205, 919	172, 345
17, 309	26, 007	27, 470
208, 519	183, 860	389
109, 005	145, 927	180, 861
16, 596	18, 384	20, 294 71, 670 441, 492 414, 584 131, 482 99, 526 58, 489

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR-Was quiet, with no important changes in price. Family flours were reported strong, and shipling brands tame, at previous quotations, as there was little demand for export outside of one round lot. Sales were reported of 750 brls winters, partly at \$5.00\(\) 66, 25; 1,300 brls spring extras, mostly on private terms; 125 brls rye flour, partly at \$3.35; and 10 brls buckwheat do at \$5.50. Total, 2, 188 brls. The market closed with the following as the asking range of prices: Choice to favorite brands of winters, \$4.700\(\) 27.25; good to prime brands of winters, \$6.25\(\) 6.50; choice to fine spring, \$5.75\(\) 6.50; fair to good spring, \$4.75\(\) 5.25; low spring, \$3.00\(\) 63.75; fair to good spring, \$4.75\(\) 5.25; low spring, \$5.25\(\) 5.75; choice to fancy Minnesota springs, \$6.00\(\) 6.30; patent springs, \$7.00\(\) 69.30; joy grade, \$3.00\(\) 69.30; tye, \$3.10\(\) 69.40; buckwheat, \$5.00\(\) 60.30; patent springs, \$7.00\(\) 69.50; por ton on track.

OATMALT—Sale was made of 3.600 bags for export on private terms.

private terms.
FEED—Sales were 20 tons at \$12.50@13.00 per ton.

private terms.

FEED-Sales were 20 tons at \$12.50@13.00 per ton.

CORNEAL—Sale was made of 10 tons coarse at \$18.00

per ton free on board cars.

WHEAT—Was rather quiet on the whole, though
moderately active in the latter part of the session, and
was unusually irregular. The market for next month
declined \$\foat{4}_{\text{c}}\$ can defend \$1\foat{4}_{\text{c}}\$ closing \$\foat{4}_{\text{c}}\$ higher than Friday's latest quotation, while this month
closed only \$\foat{4}_{\text{c}}\$ higher than Friday's latest quotation, while this month
closed only \$\foat{4}_{\text{c}}\$ higher quoted a shade dearer on cargoes, but New York was
dull at about \$\foat{4}_{\text{c}}\$ decline, and our receipts were larger,
253 car-loads being inspected into store. These things,
with only a light shipping demand, caused weakness,
speculative buyers holding off. Later the news came to
hand that wheat was active in New York, large sales
being made, presumably for export, and there were rumors of fresh war complications in Europe. The
chains on December being only 15\(\text{6}_{\text{c}}\$ against 15\(\text{6}_{\text{c}}\$ the
day previous. The genebal feeling during the week
has seemed to be bearish, but the market has
not changed much, as the short interest is a very large one, and
has
filled freely on every downward movement,
while our stocks remain small. They are now expected to increase, but the condition of the country
roads does not permit an active movement yet. Seller
December opened at \$1.07\(\text{6}_{\text{c}}\$ the close. Seller January sold
at \$1.07\(\text{c}_{\text{c}}\$ the close. Seller January sold
at \$1.07\(\text{c}_{\text{c}}\$ the close at \$1.10\(\text{c}_{\text{c}}\$ the close.

Seller January sold
at \$1.07\(\text{c}_{\text{c}}\$ the close at \$1.10\(\text{c}_{\text{c}}\$ the close at \$1.10\(\text{c}_{\text{c}}\$ the close at \$1.07\(\text{c}_{\text{c}}\$ th

HARD WHEAT—Was quiet and easier. Sales were 2.400 bu No. 1 Minnesota at \$1.14; 1,400 bu No. 2 do at \$1.09491. 10; 400 bu by sample at \$1.16 delivered; and 1,400 bu do at \$1.10. Total. 5,800 bu.

CORN—Was less active and irrequisr, within a rather narrow range. This month's deliveries closed Mc lower and December 4c higher than Friday afternoon. The British markets were quoted a shade dearer, and the state of the state

5.400 to dat 28%226 free on board. Total, 29,400 bl.

N. TKE—was quiet and steady. No. 2 was wanted for shipment, but the offerings in down-town houser were light. The stock remaining in store is said to be widely scattered, and that in elevators up the river is not wanted to load on vessels. No. 2 sold at 55c. Rejected was nominal at 48%48c. December was quoted at 50%, and January at 56c. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 2 at 55c. 1, 200 bu do by sample at 55c free on board. Total, 2,000 bu.

BallEy—was less active and irregular, closing higher than on Friday. The larger receipts and the apparent increase of the stock in store had adepressing higher than on Friday. The larger receipts and the apparent increase of the stock in store had adepressing hold all through the session, and the advance at the close was said to be due to the efforts of some operators. The lower grades were quiet and steady, feed being the most active of the three. January opened at 64%c, was freely siftered at 64%c, and closed at 63c. December was offered at 64%c, and closed at 64c. February was nominal at 65%c, and closed at 64c. February was nominal at 65%c, and closed at 60c. S. Samples were relied. Dash sales were reported of 1,000 bu \$4.886. See 1886. A feed 30c. A few cars of No. 2 sold at 386.88%c. 3,000 bu feed at 30c; 4,30 bu by sample at 44674c on track; and 400 bu do as 44c delivered. pkgs; wnisky, 274 bris. Exports—Wheat, 47, 432 bu; corn, 188, 992 bu. pages; whisky, Y74 bris.

Exports—Wheat, 47, 432 bu; corn, 188, 992 bu.

WHEAT PHOSPECTS.

A correspondent of the Toronto Mail estimates that Russia and the Baltic ports will export 13, 000, 000 cwts, or (say) 24, 000, 000 bu of wheat during the present coreal year, as they exported one-tenth of that quantity during September. He also cites Anstro-Hungary's unusual surplus of 17, 000, 000 cwt from Australia to the supply of the United Kingdom as indications that no advance in the British wheat market may be expected, before spring. He puts our exports this year at 12, 000, 000 quarters, and thinks the recently reported "Continental demand" will prove to have been an ignis fatus.

BRITISH IMPORTS OF WHEAT.

BRITISH IMPORTS OF WHEAT.

During the month of October the United Kingdom has received wheat as follows, in cwts of 112 lbs each; also corn and flour:

| Ibs each; also corn and flour: | 1877. | 1876. | 1,048.689 | 1,048.689 | 1,048.689 | 1,048.689 | 1,048.689 | 1,048.689 | 1,048.689 | 1,048.689 | 1,048.689 | 1,048.689 | 1,048.689 | 1,048.689 | 1,048.689 | 1,048.689 | 1,048.689 | 1,048.689 | 1,048.689 | 1,048.689 | 1,048.689 | 1,048.689 | 1,048.689 | 1,048.689 | 1,048.689 | 1,048.689 | 1,048.689 | 1,048.689 | 1,048.689 | 1,048.689 | 1,048.689 | 1,048.689 | 1,048.689 | 1,048.689 | 1,048.689 | 1,048.689 | 1,048.689 | 1,048.689 | 1,048.689 | 1,048.689 | 1,048.689 | 1,048.689 | 1,048.689 | 1,048.689 | 1,048.689 | 1,048.689 | 1,048.689 | 1,048.689 | 1,048.689 | 1,048.689 | 1,048.689 | 1,048.689 | 1,048.689 | 1,048.689 | 1,048.689 | 1,048.689 | 1,048.689 | 1,048.689 | 1,048.689 | 1,048.689 | 1,048.689 | 1,048.689 | 1,048.689 | 1,048.689 | 1,048.689 | 1,048.689 | 1,048.689 | 1,048.689 | 1,048.689 | 1,048.689 | 1,048.689 | 1,048.689 | 1,048.689 | 1,048.689 | 1,048.689 | 1,048.689 | 1,048.689 | 1,048.689 | 1,048.689 | 1,048.689 | 1,048.689 | 1,048.689 | 1,048.689 | 1,048.689 | 1,048.689 | 1,048.689 | 1,048.689 | 1,048.689 | 1,048.689 | 1,048.689 | 1,048.689 | 1,048.689 | 1,048.689 | 1,048.689 | 1,048.689 | 1,048.689 | 1,048.689 | 1,048.689 | 1,048.689 | 1,048.689 | 1,048.689 | 1,048.689 | 1,048.689 | 1,048.689 | 1,048.689 | 1,048.689 | 1,048.689 | 1,048.689 | 1,048.689 | 1,048.689 | 1,048.689 | 1,048.689 | 1,048.689 | 1,048.689 | 1,048.689 | 1,048.689 | 1,048.689 | 1,048.689 | 1,048.689 | 1,048.689 | 1,048.689 | 1,048.689 | 1,048.689 | 1,048.689 | 1,048.689 | 1,048.689 | 1,048.689 | 1,048.689 | 1,048.689 | 1,048.689 | 1,048.689 | 1,048.689 | 1,048.689 | 1,048.689 | 1,048.689 | 1,048.689 | 1,048.689 | 1,048.689 | 1,048.689 | 1,048.689 | 1,048.689 | 1,048.689 | 1,048.689 | 1,048.689 | 1,048.689 | 1,048.689 | 1,048.689 | 1,048.689 | 1,048.689 | 1,048.689 | 1,048.689 | 1,048.689 | 1,048.689 | 1,048.689 | 1,048.689 | 1,048.689 | 1,048.689 | 1,048.689 | 1,048.689 | 1,048.689 | 1,048.689 | 1,048.689 | 1,048.689 | 1,048.689 | 1,048.689 | 1,048.689 | 1,048.689 | 1,048.689 | 1,0 The following statement shows the

ign value of the same. We ency selling value of the bout \$140,300.	ese goods	in Chicago is	
Class of Goods.	Poreign	U. S. Cus-	
ry goods	@ 14 700	toms duty.	
ariey	39, 794	\$ 7,522.94 8,903.19	1
alt	5,083	1,838,80	١,
urrants	5,329	1,301,40	
alsins	1.208	521, 63	
ods-ash	3, 272	453.53	1
umber	2.572	501.89	1
austic sods	9. 201	1,322,23	1
in plate	2.035	496.03	١.
runes	1.220	202.78	
till wind.	1.588	498.00	١٩
gars	678	554.62	1
randy	216	277.90	1
elatine	1.201	420.35	
eaf tobacco	166	37.40	1
ooking-glass plate	1,150	572.60	١.
10 contract to the second seco	400	290.23 234.95	В.
		346.50	13
hotographic materialhlorate of potash	1, 351	632.24	12
hlorate of potash	489	80.22	e
		204.35	P.
			6
		28.35 86.90	
		102.02	120
rease. Ilscellaneous merchandise	379	37.90	q
in merchandise	233	74.82	b
oys and fancy goods	125	597.80	1
Vatch material	40	17.50	
		20.80	
reserved vegetables	48	108.49	*
reserved vegetables.	25	56.40	
looks	25 61	22.40	В.

PROVISIONS.

BOG PRODUCTS—Were fairly active by com
with the recent past, and again lower. The rec
hogs were only moderate, but they were quote

GENERAL MARKETS.

ALCOHOL—Was quiet and steady at \$2.02@2,12.
Birdom Corn—Was steady under a fair inquiry. The receibts were large, but the stock is in the hands of dealers, who are in no hurry to realize. Green hurl is scarce and firm. Quotations: Choice green hurl is scarce and firm. Quotations: Choice green hurl, 5%@6c; red tipped medium do, 5%55%c; green brush, with hurlenough to work it, 5%@5%c; erooked, 263c.
BUTTER—The demand was principally centered in good to choice qualities, and for those descriptions the market had a fairly steady tone. The poorer grades were generally neglected, and, if not quotably lower, were weak and unsettled. Shippers were not doing much, and there was feeling that, with materially increased receipts, there would be a decline in prices. We quote: Fancy creamery, 20@36c; good to choice grades, 20@36c; meelum, 15@18c; hierior to common, 8@18c; roll, 12@20c.
BAGGING—Met with a light inquiry at unchanged prices. We quote: Stark, 26c; Brighton A. 23%c; Lewiston, 21%c; Otter Creek, 20%c; American, 19%c; burlaps, 4 and 5 bu, 12@13c; gunnles, angles, 14@14%c; do, double, 24@23%c.
CHEESE—There was no improvement in the cheese

buriaps, 4 and 5 bu, 1361150; gunnies, singles, 1463
1443c; 160, double, 3462414c.

CHEESE—There was no improvement in the cheese market. Trade was dult, unqualifiedly so, and prices continued weak and unsettled. We repeat our quotations of Friday, as follows: Good to best factory at 11 Gi2c, and lower grades at 8142014c.

COAL—Was quiet. firm, and unchanged. We quote: Lacksawanna, large erg. \$6.30; do nut and range, and small erg. \$6.75; Fiedmont, \$7.50; Blossburg, \$6.50; Briar Hill, \$3.50; Baltimore & Ohio, \$4.50.

Description of the control of the country of the coun

5. 00; Illinois, \$3.30@4.00; Gartsherrie, \$4.75; Indi-na block, \$4.50. Lard tierces advanced to \$1.40@1.45, CCOPERRAGE—Lard tierces advanced to \$1.40@1.45, noder an urgent demand from packers. Pork barrels are dull at \$1.00@1.05. EGGS—were firmer. Presh stock was quoted at 21@ 20, and pickied at 15@20c. The shipments were a good and larger than the receipts, and the local demand is

FRUITS AND NUTS—Rainins, currants, and citrous were in good domand, but most other froze were in good domand, but most other froze the process of the proces

WOOD—Mapie said at \$0.000,00, and become of the Wilsky—Was quiet and unchanged.
WHISKY—Was quiet and unchanged.
WOOL—Was in moderate Western demand and steady. Medium unwashed woots, 25627c; fine do, 22625c; coarse do, 24625c; fine fleece washed, 3764/vc; medium do, 38640c; coarse do, 35635c; tub woots, choice, 42644c; fair to good, 36641c. Colorado Wool—Fine innorved 27639c; medium do, 25630c; coarse do, 22624c; coarse common, 18621c; black, 18625c.

LIVE STOCK.

397 1,183 410 1,733 3,263 2,047 875 2,628 1,288 1,707 . 6,233 9,296 2,087

CATTLE-The effect of light receipts and a generally

to choice. The market closed firm at the above quotations.

St. LOUIS, Nov. 24. — Hogs—Demand active and firm; the demand exceeds the supply; light, 23. 85.94.10; packing, 34. 25.04.00, the latter for heavy; butchers' to extra. 24. 25.04.65; receipts, 2. 100. CATILE. Steady, with fair demand for butchers'; other grades weak and little doing; fair to choice butchers' steers. 33. 40.94.00; do cows and neifers, 25. 40.02. 75: do foras, 25. 25.03.00; receipts, 200. SERRE—Better shipping inquiry; butchers', 22. 75.0 \$1.23; receipts, none.

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 24. — Hous—Demand fair and market firm; common \$3. 80.24. 15; light, 34. 20.94. 55; packing, 24. 20.94. 55; packing,

LUMBER:

The cargo market was steady. The offerings were light. Several sales were made early at \$7.75 for Ludington and Manistee joists and seatiling, and common lach sold at \$8.5049.00. The better grades of inch were quoted at \$81.0049.00. Lath were steady at \$1.75, and shingles at \$2.2562.35. Sales were: Cargo shirt Winnie Wing, from Ludington, 105,000 ft strips and boards at \$10.00; 95,000 ft place-stuff at \$7.75, sech Ids, from Muskegon, 175,000 ft strips and boards at \$9.00; and sehr G. L. Wrenn, from Ludington, 80,000 ft strips and boards at \$9.00; 124,000 ft siece-stuff at \$7.75. Also, 600,000 ft place-stuff at \$7.75. LUMBER.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN CITIES. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 24-11:30 a. m. -GRAIN-Whest-Winter, No. 1, 11s-6d; No. 2, 10s-9d; spring-No. 1, 11s;
No. 2, 10s 4d; white. No. 1, 12s 11d; No. 2, 12s
7d; club, No. 1, 13s 3d; No. 2, 12s 10d. Corn-No. 1,

7d; club, No. 1, 13s 3d; No. 2, 12s 10d. Corn—No. 1, 2ss 6d; No. 2, 2ss 3d.

Paovisions—Fork, 58s. Lard, 43s 6d.

Liverroot, Nov. 24.—Evening—Corrors—Firm at 6

7.16;65/4d, sales 10, 000 bales; speculation and export, 2, 000; American, 6, 000.

BERADSTUFFS—Wheat—California white wheat, 12s

7d;612s 11d; do club, 12s 6d;613s 3d; No. 2, 45 No. 1 red

Western spring, 10s 4d;611s; do winter, 15s 3d;611s 6d.

Flour—Extra New York, 25s. Corn—Western mixed, 25s 3d;620s 6d. Oats—American, 3s. Barloy—American, 3s. 6d.

Section of the control of the contro

Trade:

Liverpool, Nov.24.—Prime mess pork—Eastern, 68s:

-Western, new, 58s. Bacon—Cumberlands, 45s; short riba, 41s; long: clear, 40s: short clear, 41s; shoulders, 58s ed: hams, 47s. Lard, 43s ed. Prime mess beef, 91s; India mess beef, 98s; extra India mess, 110s. Cheese, 62s ed. Tallow, 40s.

LONDON, NOV. 24.—Mark Lane—Cargoes off coast—Wigat a shade dearer: fair average red winter, 56ss—Mixed, 50s. a shade dearer: fair average winter, 56ss—mixed, 50s. a shade dearer: fair average winter, 56ss—mixed, 50s. a shade dearer: fair average of the shade dearer fair average of the shade dearer; fair average of the shade dearer fair average of the shade dearer; fair average of the shade dearer; fair average of the shade dearer fair average of the shade dearer; fair average of the shade dearer fair average o

AMERICAN CITTES.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—COTYON—Quiet but firm at 114@11%c; futures firm: November, 11.27@11.28c; December, 11.22@11.28c; January, 11.29c; February, 11.42c; March, 11.55@11.56c; April, 11.69c; May, 11.81@11.89c; July, 11.98@12.00c; August, 12.05@12.00c

11. 42c; March, 11.556411. 56c; April, 11. 59c; May, 11. 58
611. 82c; June, 11. 556411. 56c; April, 11. 59c; May, 11. 58
611. 82c; June, 11. 556411. 56c; July, 11. 596412. 00c;
August, 12. 056412.06c.
FLoure-Steady, with a moderate trage; receipta, 15. 500hris; No. 2, \$3. 0064. 40; super State and Western, \$4. 7565. 25; common to good extra, \$3. 4025. 75; good to choice, \$8. 5066. 00; white wheat extra, \$8. 6566. 75; fancy, \$6. 8068. 25; extra Ohio, \$5. 2067. 20; \$8. 0066. 55; fancy, \$6. 8068. 25; extra Ohio, \$5. 2067. 20; \$8. 0066. 75; fancy, \$6. 8068. 25; extra Ohio, \$5. 2067. 20; \$8. 0066. 75; fancy, \$6. 8068. 25; extra Ohio, \$5. 2067. 20; \$8. 0066. 75; fancy, \$6. 8068. 25; extra Ohio, \$5. 2067. 20; \$8. 0066. 75; fancy, \$6. 8068. 25; Mineakes, \$1. 82. 6062. 90.
Grain-Wheat if fair demand; receipts, \$46. 000 bu; ungraded spring, \$8. 2061. 23; No. 2 Chicago soring, \$8. 30561. 31; No. 2 Mineakes, \$1. 32. No. 1 Milwakes, \$1. 30561. 31; No. 2 Mineakes, \$1. 305. 80; \$1. 305. 81; \$1

ber. Rye steaty and arm; 57c. Barley dull and un-changed.
WHEKY—Steady and unchanged at \$1.08.
WHEKY—Steady and unchanged at \$1.08.
PROVISIONS—FORK STIME; old, \$12.50. Lard—Buyers and sellers apart; \$7.20 asked; \$7.70 bid; sales of choice and sellers apart; \$7.20 asked; \$7.50 bid; sales of seller meats dull and dropountry. \$2.20 becomes: Bulk \$6.5000.65; sales in salt to to 15. day; closed street hams, 14 bis average, 7c. Bacon not enough out of amoke to make a market. RECEIPTS—Flour, 3.600 bis; wheat, 24,000 bu; corn, 21,000 bu; oats, 6,000 bu; re. 4,000 bu. CINCINNATI. O., Nov. 24. —COTTON—Quiet but steady 81 10%c.
FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.
GRAIN—Wheat dull and nominal. Corn steady and firm; new, 42@43c. Oats quiet and steady at 27.231c.

ulet but steady at 60@62c. Ba narket firm; common to prime and market firm; common to prime Western spring, 5 dep5c.

Provisions—Porkin fair demand, but at lower rates \$12.00 cash: \$11.75 all the year to seller. Lard easier steam, \$7.87%; kettle, \$8.5008.75. Bulk meats in fair demand; saies in sait 10 to 15 days at \$4.75; \$4.87%; \$6.00; \$6.12%; \$6.23; \$6.50 loose: boxed short-ribs, \$8.37% \$6.50 becember; Bacon—Market baro. Green meast \$4.50 becember; Bacon—Market baro. Green meast hams dail at \$8.7567.75. held at \$4.37%; sides, \$5.75; WHISKY—Quiet but steady at \$1.06.

BUTTER—Dull and unchanged.

LINSEED OIL—Firm at 52%53c.

RALTIMORE. Nov. 24.—Flour—Dull, heavy, and unchanged.
GRAIN—Wheat—Western quiet and a shade higher;
No. 2 Western winter red, spot and November. \$1.43
(e1.43)s; December, \$1.44,691.44)s. Corn—Western strong; Western mixed, spot and November, 648,685c;
December, 648,685c; steamer, 57c; new Western mixed, spot and November, 63c; December, 62½e bid;
January, 61½,682c; February, 61½-562. Oats quiet and unchanged. Hye quiet at 64,686c.
HAT—Steady; demand fair; unchanged.
PROPUTSIONS—Fulle and unchanged.
PROPUTSIONS—Fulle astern active and firm; packed, 21623c; rol., 226,84c.
PETSOLEUM—Juli!; crude, 74c; refined, 134,6913%c.
COPYES—Unchanged.
WHISKY—Shade firmer at \$1.00\(\frac{1}{2}\).
HECHIFTS—Flour, 3,700 bris; wheat, 5,000 bu; corn, 40,000 bu; costs, 300 bu.
NILEDO.

40.000 bu; coats, 300 bu; rva, 300 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Corn, 33.000 bu.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO.

O. Nov. 24.—Flour—Dull.

Graix—Wheat dull, weak and lower: No. 1 white Michigan heid; at \$1.32; ex. and lower: No. 1 white Michigan heid; at \$1.32; ex. and lower: No. 1 white Michigan heid; at \$1.32; ex. and December, \$1.32; no. 1 red winter. \$1.32; stanue, 2 do.

November, \$1.22; December, \$1.29; stanue, 2 do.

November, \$1.29; December, \$1.29; stanue, 2 do.

November, \$1.22; Corn dull; high-mixed, 50%; No. 2, 290.

And the stanue of the stanue of the stanue, 2 do.

November, \$1.22; Corn dull; high-mixed, 50%; No. 2, 290.

(Lover-Seed)—Chole, \$5.00; mammoth, \$5.10.

RECEIPTS—Flour, none; wheat, 23,000 bu; corn, 31,000 bu; corn, 31,000 bu; costs, 2400 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, none; wheat, 23,000 bu; corn, 31,000 bu; costs, 2400 bu.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 24.—COTTON—Firm at 10%c.

FLOUS—Quiet; extra, \$4.50%4.75; family, \$5.00%

5.50; No. 1, \$4.00%6.50; fancy, \$6.50%8.75;

GRAIX—Wheat in good demand at full prices and frimer; red, \$1.27%461, 30; amber and white, \$1.30%1.35.

Corn—Market dul; old white, 50¢; new do, 40¢; mixed, 30c.

Rye quiet at \$75c.

Provisions—Fort quiet at \$13.00. Bulk meats quiet; partly cured shoulders, \$66554c; clear rib, \$6.25%6.50; clear, 60¢. Bacon nominal. Lard quiet and unchanged.

hanged.
WHISKY—Steady and unchanged.

MILWAUKER, Nov. 24.—FLOUR—Dull and unchanged Grain—Wheat strong and higher; hard No. 1 \$1.16; No. 1 Milwaukee, \$1.13; No. 2 Milwaukee \$1.096; December, \$1.084; January, \$1.094; No. 3 Milwaukee \$1.056; Corn higher; No. 2, 49c. Oats quie but steady; No. 2, 224c. Rye scarce and firm: No. 1. 57c. Barley unsettled, but generally higher; No. 2 fall, 70c.

Dut steady: No. 2, 20%C. By scarce and firm: No. 2, 1.57c. Barley unsettled, but generally higher: No. 2 fail, 70c.

Freeghts—Wheat to Buffalo, 4%c.
Beripps—Flour. 10,000 bris: wheat. 88,000 bu; corn., 7,500 bu; costs. 2,400 bu; rye. 4,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour. 19,000 bris: wheat. 143,000 bu; corn., 300 bu; rye. 4,000 bu.

PHILADREPHIA.

PHILADREPHIA.

Nov. 24.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

Grain—Wheat quiet and unchanged.

Grain—Undames. 23,0023.50.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

EGGS—Steady and unchanged.

Cuerse—Quiet and unchanged.

Wallsky—\$1.10.

REGSHETS—Wheat lib,000 bu; corn. 3,000 bu; cats.

New ORLEANS.

6.000 bu.

NEW ORLEANS.

SO: 24. — FLOUR—Quiet and weak:

STRICKS.

STRICKS. aboulders. 60.

Baax—Firmer, at 92½c.

Beat unchanged.

MONETAR—Gold, 1025@10354: sight exchange

Monetar—Gold, 1025@10354: sight exchange

bills, 404. INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 24.—FLOUR—Quiet and

nuchanged.

Grann-Wheat-No. 2 red, \$1.2831.28. Corn, new mixed, 38c; December, 38c; January, 39c. Rye, 54c. Oats, 25627c.

PROVISIONS-Easier; shoulders, 44,65c; clear rib, 69,66; hams, 85,420/5c. Lard-Steam, \$7.90. espec; hama, \$5(20)40. Lard—Steam, \$7.50.

BUFFALO. Nov. 24.—GRAIX—Wheat—Dull: 500 bu
No. 1 Milwankee club at \$1.25. Corn quiet and steady;
2,500 bu old and new Tolesio mixed at 5146e; 4,500 bu
No. 2 mixed Western at 54c. Rye negiscotd. Oais
dull; 700 bu No. 2 Western at 39c. Barley quiet; 2,000
bu Canada at 75c; 600 bu Wisconsin at 75c.

MENIPHIS. NOV. 24.—COTTON—Quiet, but steady, at
10%cc; sales, 1,600 bales; receipts, 2,900 bales; shipments, 1,600 bales.

Sight exchange on New York, 4 discount.

WILMINGTON, Nov. 24. -Spirita of turpeat

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—The trade movement is eraily slow. Cetton goods quiet and swady. The market has improved in tone and prices are it

Cotton dress goods and ginghams in steady request.

PETROLEUM. CLEVELAND. Nov. 24.—Petroleum strong and demand heavy; standard white, 110-test, 12%.—Petroleum dull; crude, \$2.20 at Parker's for immediate shipment; refined, 17%c.

WOOL.

Bosrox, Nov. 24.—The wool demand is fair, manufacturers appearing to purchase more freely, and holders are free sellers at the current rates. Prices unchanged. More inquiry for fine fleeces.

RESPONSIBILITY AND PUNISHMENT.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

HYDE PARK, Nov. 24.—The two most pernicious words in our language are "Kesponsi-bility" and "Punishment." Either they should be abolished from our literature, or they should have right meanings attached to them, so that they shall not longer mislead public thought

and sentiment.

It is said that responsibility consists of a re-It is said that responsibility consists of a re-lation in which there exists an obligation, due on the part of subordinates or inferiors to their superiors in authority, and which, if not ful-filled, gives the latter the right to inflict certain "Punishments" upon the former by way of re-taliation for their offenses, and as a warning to others. Or, as the Temes puts it: "Responsi-lity in the responsibility of the reverse able to bility implies subordination to a power able to compel the rendering of an account, under penalty." Thus it is said that man is responsible to God; that the people of a nation are respon-sible to their rulers or their King; that children

are responsible to their parents, etc.

I deny all such examples, and affirm that the exact opposite is true, that, "Responsibility is on the side of power and ability." It is a law kind the greater always controls the less. If it be a law that the greater power is the control-ling power, it is also a law that the control-ling power is the responsible power, for there is no responsibility connected with that over which we have no control. Hence, God is responsible to man: Governments to the individuals under them; the powerful and wise to the weak and ignorant; parents to their children; and, I may add. Society to her criminals and for their crimes, as i shall presently show more fully.

The prevailing idea of punishment was indicated in the definition of responsibility given above. Says The Tribunk: "The question that ought to be raised by the opponents of capital punishment is not one of greater or less punishment for murder, but of punishment in any degree for any kind of crime." That is precisely the question we do raise. Society has not the right to punish her criminals. Punishment is arbitrary, vindictive, and retaliatory. Nature knows neither rewards nor punishments. For disobedience to her laws she has provided only effects or results under the name of penalties. Penalty follows transgression as effect follows cause; they are inseparable. If there be attempted violation of Nature's laws, penalty is sure to follow, and no power on earth can prevent it. Not so with punishment. That originated with man's government, and was provided to satisfy the craving of the multitude for revenge. It is arbitrary, cruel in its nature, and has been so long in vozue as to become a part of established law in every nation. Its vindictitive spirit is manifested alike by the masses in the conduct of individuals toward each other, and by their leaders or representatives in the framing and execution of legal codes. The murderer cries: "A wrong has been done me, and somebody must suffer for it," and immediately slays the witing for it," and immediately slays the witing for it, it is a to not be right to kill or torture her criminals. She has only the right to restrain and reform them. As all penalty is rem kind the greater always controls the less. If it be a law that the greater power is the controlling power, it is also a law that the controlling

Society would kill a mad dog at signt. But she will permit a mad man, who is twice as dangerous, to run at large until he kills somebody, and then, likely for the first time, he is watched and cared for; or perhaps, after a short trial, he is again turned loose upon the public, became of the control of th

the present easy prospect of evading an unch as justly severe and cruel law, against which true sentiment recoils, and to defeat which it often combines with the legal and medical profession using money.

sentiment recoils, and to defeat which it often combines with the legal and medical professions in using money, petitions, and testimony of insanity to that end.

It may be objected that, were the above rule adopted in the treatment of murderers, high officials would be prevailed upon to release them, and they would soon be at large among the community again. But an enlightened public sentiment would not permit this. If it be answered that public sentiment is not so enlightened, then I reply that it is the duty of newspapers and other public teachers to enlightened, then I reply that it is the duty of newspapers and other public teachers to enlightened, then I reply that it is the duty of newspapers and other public teachers to enlighten it, instead of urging a perpetuation of barbarous usages and ignorance concerning heredity.

The Tribune refers to my letter in its Monday's issue as "sentimental," and adds: "Only a confusion of ideas and a want of logical acumen could betray men so egregiously." The Tribune is probably not aware that similar views are expressed by many of the leading scientists of the age, and that they find ample confirmation in the writings of some of the most gifted and logical of men, whose high positions and years of experience entitle them to respectful hearing. In his last address, delivered in Birmingham, England, Oct. 1, Prof. Tyndall said: "My physical and intellectual textures were woven for me, not by me. Processes in the conduct or regulation of which I had no share have made me what I am." And he showed that the same is true of "the robber, the ravisher, exthe head of popular science in this country, says: "There can be little doubt that the coursest and most barbarons part of our administration of law relates to the treatment of the criminal classes." Want of space forbids my giving further quotations, or replying to other criticisms which have appeared.

At present, it will suffice for me to say that such views are only the result of the application of the law of cause and eff

RAILROAD TIME TABLE. ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS. - Saturday excepted. Sanday excepted. 1 Monday excepted.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

Pullman Hotel Cars are run through, between Chicago and Council Bluffs, on the train leaving Chicago and Council Bluffs, on the train leaving Chicago i 10:33 a. m.

No other road runs Pullman or any other form of hotel cars west of Chicago,

g-Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.

Depot corner of Canai and Kinzie-sts. CHICAGO, ST. PAUL & MINNEAPOLIS LINE.

Leave. Arrive CHICAGO. ALTON & ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES.
Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st, bridge, and
Twenty-third-st. Ticket Office, 122 Handolph-st.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL BAILWAY.

All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Past and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairie du Chien, or via Watertown, LaCrosse, and Winons. ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Leave. | Arrive. 8:40a. m. 37:15a. m. 8:40a. m. 4:30p. m.

CHICAGO, EURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD Mail and Express, Ottawa and
Streator 7:25 a.m.
Rockf rd, D'buque, & Sloux City 7:000 a.m.
Pacific Express for Omaha 10:30 a.m.
8:40 p.m.
Ransas City, Atchison & St. Joe
Express 9:30 p.m.
Pacific NightExpres for Omaha 10:00 p.m.
8:55 a.m.
Ransas City, Atchison, St. Joe,
and Texas Express 10:00 p.m. 6:35 a.m.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILEOAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-stricket Office, of Clark-st., southeast coner of Randoph, Grand Pacine Hotel, and at Palmer House. Mail (via Main and Air Line)... 7:00 a. m. *6:55 a. m. 29:00 a. m. *7:40 p. m. 7:40 p. m. 10:30 a. m.

FITTSBURG, PT. WAYNE & CHICAGO BAILWAY. Leave. | Arrive.

BALTIMORE & OHIO. Trains leave from Exposition Building, foot of roe-st. Ticket Offices: 83 Clark-st., Palmer I Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building) Leave. Arrive.

Leave. | Arrive. PITTISBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. B.

Depot corner of Clinton and Carroll-sta. West Sife.

Depot corner of Clinton and Carroll-sta. West Sife.

Depar Arrive.

Columbus & East Day Ex...... \$ 8:40 a. m. * \$:10 p. m.

Columbus & East Night Ex.... \$ 8:00 p. m. \$ 7:30 a. m. CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RATLECAD Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman sta. Tickst Office, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House.

Omaha, Leaven w'th & Atch Ex *10:15 a.m. * 4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation ... * 5:00 p. m. 9:35 a. m.
Night Express ... * †10:00 p. m. 1 6:30 a. m. LAKE NAVIGATION.

MISCELLANEOUS, L. MAHLER, 16 rue de la Granga, Bes is sole agent for this paper in France.

BLUE BOXES Dr. Francke's Genetic purgative, and deputemente, Every red box a counse felt. Leruy, 91 Bue Nouve des Petits Champs, Paris. NJEGION by Draggists Everywhere

Hygienic, Infallible and Preservative.
The only Remedy which cures without additional means. Healthy Climate-Th Immigrate to

WESTER

Mr. O.

Still Anothe

The Scarcity of Present the

Abundance

Other than

Primitive Habitat

Houses-Tree-

To the Edito CHICAGO, Nov. 24.— Central and Western tute of timber for bu an altogether inadeque some of the streams ply the new settlers putte probable that. ply the new settlers quite probable that, t prairie-fres, the natt increase, as has been THE MAIN RI for some years to con the State is well at coal-deposits exist in counties traversed b road,—ranging from a thes urface of the gro six to thirty-six inche furnished on the line the Boulder mines, i about \$9 per ton, and equal to the Pfttsbu Kansas coal sells for is about like the com
The cost of lumb
brought from Chicag
sippi River. Commo

\$25 to \$30 per m; o portionate rates, sine grades is no more t than timber, Kansabeing an abundance sand, and gravel. The soft stratified management the soft stratified m
can be readily cut in
any, and is mainly u
buildings. It burns
hours, making a fat
good, however, it is
stone, which is also
tifully.

There are also four
which is due from the
any burning, making any burning, making not exposed to the w abundance of cor gravel cemented by, underlying gravel not yet corock, but in process of the newly-formed in the loose ground, best material for contract of the contract of t

since it possesses alreties necessary for it the addition of a lit supply all that is laci is the cheapest house that can be built in where stone can be d a cheap and durable h ta, at an early day, a canoe hollowed out o cance hollowed out of Kansas, it means a h Its name is indicative excavation is made to surface, and large exite room for the fame of the days of the fame of the at the edge of a ra stones or sods to the ing, and banked up I windows are necess makes them high fro from the outside.

from the outside. Inclination or pitch; of common boards of with earth packed that no water will pe so solid and firm that or plastered, as is so fastidious,—some evance of a brown munder side of the washed. Where the enter into the const with one room, as enter into the const with one room, say as be built with a cush and windows, of abe ail the labor himsel added as needed of a dug-out for a more in expends no more on than absolutely no nishes a cheap and re the new settler of in winter and cool damp; and hundred cuted, Eastern-raise them, improving the their live stock,—wh comfortable houses, and their families wi veniences of life.

is another style of c by running a breaking inches deep, till a su has been turned over venient lengths with building-site, and stone, only requise and window-frames and window-frames same as in a brick of walls have reached laid on each side for bottom of the rafts are built up under material as the rest made in the same meare being taken to the centre. High-te down smooth, and it which makes a very well as comfortable for a sod-house is dug-out.

probably furnishes which to construct acter, since all the walks, except the s quired, are found

quired, are found construction no specific and construction of the so abundant and in this portion of the states. For Geology "(editions strata of this count later editions he colexistence in Wester the state of the series that the state of the station, for the station, for it, and preparing it which it is used in the manufacture of the best hydraulic which this countries.

which it is used in the manufacture of the best hydraulic which this country quantities. Prof. versity, says "Kan has the essentials ture," and predict an important brane These chalk-clif height of thirty-fer ravines,—of a dazz worn in all sorts locality, near the cl they inclose an in only to the southw

enal servitude, from scape, will deter men dime fully as much as of evading an un-against which true defeat which it often d medical professions and testimony of

were the above rule of murderers, high led upon to release as he at large among tan collightened pub-termit this. If it be timent is not so en-that it is the duty of the teachers to enlight. ic teachers to enlight-perpetuation of bar-ance concerning he

my letter in its Monin," and adds: "Only
ant of logical acumen
fously." The Tribthat similar views are
leading scientists of
a mple confirmation
the most gifted and
high positions and
the most gifted and
high positions and
the them to respectful
ress, delivered in BirProf. Tyndall said:
Crual textures were
Processes in the conat had no share have
the abowed that the
ber, the ravisher, or
mans, who stands at
the doubt that the
is part of our adminthe treatment of the
of space forbids my
of space forbids my
of space forbids my
of space forbids my

of space forhids my or replying to other red.

for me to say that alt of the application feet in a department aratively little atten-yen. Respectfully, M. F. HORINE.

E TABLE. FURE OF TRAINS MARKS. - Saturday TERN RAILWAY.

Leave. | Arrive. 10:30 a. m. 3:40 p. m. 10:30 a. m. 3:40 p. m. 10:30 a. m. 3:40 p. m. 10:30 a. m. 10:30 a.

Kinzie-sis. NNEAPOLIS LINE Leave. Arrive. DUIS AND CHICAGO
B. SHORT LINES.
Indison-st. bridge, and
s. 122 Randolph-st.

or any other form of

12:30 p. m. * 3:40 p. m. 9:00 a. m. * 8:00 p. m. 9:00 a. m. * 7:30 a. m. 9:00 a. m. * 8:00 p. m. 9:00 p. m. * 7:30 a. m. 9:00 p. m. * 7:30 a. m. 9:00 a. m. * 3:40 p. m. 12:30 p. m. * 3:40 p. m. 4:35 p. m. * 9:20 a. m. T. PAUL BAILWAY.

Leave. | Arrive. 7:55 a. m. * 7:55 p. m. 10:10a m. 4:00p. m. 5:Cop. m. *10:454. m. 9:00 p. m. t 7:00 s. m. Tickets for St. Paul via Madison and Prairie Crosse, and Winona. RAILROAD.

-st., near Clark

Leave. | Arrive. 8:40a m 8:20p u. 17:15a m 8:20p u. 17:15a m 8:20p u. 7:15a m 9:20p u. 6:35a m 4:20p u. 9:25a m UINCY RAILBOAD a-av., and Sixteenth-Leave. | Arrive. 7:25 a.m. • 7:45 p.m. 0:00 a.m. • 3:15 p.m. 0:30 a.m. • 3:40 p.m.

0:00 p.m. ‡ 6:55 a.m. RAILEOAD.
of Twenty-second-st.
heast corner of Ran
at Palmer House.
Leave. Arrive. *:00 a. m. *6 :55 p. m. :00 a. m. * 7:40 p. m. :45 p. m. *10:30 a. m. :15 p. m. \$ 8:00 a. m. :00 p. m. *:9:30 a. m. HICAGO BAILWAY.

n-sts. Ticket Offices, i Grand Pacific Hotel. Leave. Arrive.

1:00 a. m. 7:00 p. m.

1:15 p. m. 8:00 a. m.

1:10 p. m. 6:30 a. m. dilding, foot of Mon-c-st., Palmer House, sition Building). Leave. Arrive. :50a. m. 5:40a. m. :40p. m. 6:40p. m. N SOUTHERN.

Leave. Arrive.

2:35 a. m. 7:40 p. m.
2:00 a. m. 7:40 p. m.
2:15 p. m. 8:00 a. m.
2:20 p. m. 5:40 a. m. e ST. LOUIS R. R.
roll-sts. West Side.
Depar Arrive. :40 a. m. * 8:10 p. m. :00 p. m. * 7:30 a. m. ACIFIO RAILEOAD man House.
Leave. Arrive. 15 a. m. 4:00 p. m. :00p. m. 9:35 a. m. :00 p. m. 1 6:30 a. m.

TION. MERS hore ports. Pentwater, excepted at 9 a. m.

000 Grange, Bateliere, n France. Francke's Genuine Grains. Aperitive, ry red box a counter-tits Champs, Paris. For Sale by Druggists

Everywhere. BROL

WESTERN KANSAS. Still Another Letter from

The Scarcity of Timber --- Coal at Present the Main Reliance

for Fuel.

Mr. O. C. Gibbs.

An Abandance of Building-Material Other than Lumber --- Native Lime and Chalk.

Primitive Habitations-Dug-Outs and Sod-Houses-Tree-Growing under the V.c of Congress.

A Bealthy Climate .- The 'Hopper -- People Who Can Immigrate to Western Kansas Advantageously.

To the Editor of The Tribune, CHICAGO, Nov. 24.—As I have already stated, Central and Western Kansas are entirely destitute of timber for building purposes, and have an altogether inadequate supply for fuel. On some of the streams there is sufficient to supply the new settlers for the present; and it is quite probable that, with the keeping down of prairie-fires, the natural growth of timber will THE MAIN RELIANCE POR FUEL

for some years to come will be coal, with which the State is well supplied. It is claimed that coal-deposits exist in 75 per cent of the organized oad .- ranging from a few inches to 200 feet below thes urface of the ground, and in thickness from six to thirty-six inches in seams. The best coal furnished on the line of the road is that from the Boulder mines, in Colorado, which sells at about \$9 per ton, and is claimed to be fully equal to the Pittsburg bituminous coal. The Kansas coal sells for from \$5 to \$6 per ton, and is about like the common Illinois coal.

The cost of lumber is high, it being all

brought from Chicago or points on the Missis-\$25 to \$30 per m; other qualities at less prortionate rates, since the freight on the higher grades is no more than on the cheaper quali-

WITH OTHER BUILDING MATERIAL than timber, Kansas is well supplied,—there being an abundance of limestone, brick-clay. sand, and gravel. The most common stone is the soft stratified magnesian limestone, which can be readily cut into any desired shape with a saw, and is mainly used for the best class of buildings. It burns into lime in about sixteen hours, making a fair quality of lime,—not so good, however, it is claimed, as the hard lime-stone, which is also found, but not so plentifully

stone, which is also found, but not so plentifully.

There are also found deposits of native lime, which is dug from the bluffs, and used without any burning, making a serviceable mortar where not exposed to the weather. There is also an abundance of conglomerate rock,—clean gravel cemented together,—and frequently, underlying this, beds of the gravel not yet cemented or formed into rock, but in process of formation, since masses of the newly-formed rock are found imbedded in the loose ground. This furnishes the very best material for concrete walls for houses, since it possesses already nearly all the properties necessary for the formation of rock, and the addition of a little lime and cement will supply all that is lacking. I think the concrete is the cheapest house of a permanent character that can be built in Western Kansas, though.

supply all that is lacking. I think the concrete is the cheapest house of a permanent character that can be built in Western Kansas, though, where stone can be obtained near by, it makes a cheap and durable house.

THE DUG-OUT is the primitive house of Kansas. In Minnesota, at an early day, a dug-out meant an Indian cance hollowed out of the trunk of a tree. In Kansas, it means a habitation for a new settler. Its name is indicative of its construction. An excavation is made to about five feet below the surface, and large enough to furnish the requisite room for the family. Usually it is located at the edge of a ravine or depression, so that the approach can incline from instead of to the entrance. In other cases, it is dug on level the approach can incline from instead of to the entrance. In other cases, it is dug on level ground,—the entrance descending four or five steps, as in entering a basement. The walls above the surface of the earth are built up of stones or sods to the requisite height of ceiling, and banked up by the earth dug out. The windows are necessarily above ground, which makes them high from the inside, and pretty low from the outside. The roof is given a sufficient to the control of the con steps, as in entering a basement. The walls above the surface of the earth are built up of stones or sods to the requisite height of celling, and banked up by the earth dug out. The windows are necessarily above ground, which makes them high from the inside, and pretty low from the outside. The roof is given a sufficient inclination or pitch; covered with one thickness of common boards or poles, and above that with earth packed down so, smooth and solid that no water will penetrate it. The sides are so solid and firm that they can be whitewashed or plastered, as is sometimes done by the extrafastidious,—some even going to the extravagance of a brown muslin ceiling tacked to the under side of the roof-timbers, and whitewashed. Where these extravagant ideas do not enter into the construction of a dug-out, one with one room, say sixteen by twenty feet, can be built with a cash outlay for lumber, nails, and windows, of about \$25,—the owner doing all the labor himself. Other rooms can be added as needed, though the resident of a dug-out usually has aspirations for a more imposing residence, and supends no more on these temporary structures than absolutely necessary. The aug-out furnishes a cheap and really comfortable cabin for the new settler of small means.—being warm in winter and cool in summer, rarely if even damp; and hundreds of intelligent, well-clucated, Eastern-raised people are to-day living in them, improving their farms, and increasing their live stock,—who in a few years will build comfortable houses, and surround themselves and their families with all the comforts and con-

comfortable houses, and surround themselves and their families with all the comforts and con-reniences of life. remiences of life.

THE SOD-HOUSE

Is another style of cheap house. This is made by running a treaking plow about three or four inches deep, till a sufficient amount of material has been turned over, when it is cut into convenient lengths with a spade, hauled to the building-site, and laid up in walls like stone, only requiring no mortar. The door and window-frames are set and built in the same as in a brick or stone house. When the walls have reached a sufficient hight, a plank is laid on each side for a plate, and to this the bottom of the rafters are spiked. The gables are built up under the end-rafters, of the same material as the rest of the walls. The roof is made in the same manner as that of the dug-out, care being taken to have it properly supported in the centre. High-toned people trim the walls down smooth, and plaster them outside and in, which makes a very respectable-appearing as well as comfortable house. The cash outlay for a sod-house is about the same as for a dug-out.

probably furnishes the cheapest material from which to construct a house of a permanent character, since all the materials requisite for the walks, except the small quantity of cement required, are found in abundance; and in their construction no special mechanical skill is required, so that the settler of ordinary intelligence can mainly build his own house. The process of building concrete walls has been so often published, that it is not necessary to now tree it in detail. give it in detail.

Brick have been but little used, because stone

cive it in detail.

Brick have been but little used, because stone is so abundant and is cheaper.

In this portion of the State there exist immense deposites of chalk, and, so far as now known, the only deposits of the kind in the United States. Prof. Dana, in his "Manual of Geology" (editions previous to 1874), says "The strata of this country include no chalk." In his later editions he corrects this, and admits their existence in Western Kansas. Near Trego Station, 320 miles west of Kansas City, it is found in its greatest purity, being over 90 per cent of Pure Chalk.

To Mr. George Pinkham is the honor due of being the first manufacturer of American chalk,—he having erected works one mile north of the station, for grinding the rock, purifying it, and preparing it for the various purposes for which it is used in business. Chalk is used in the finantial cement, in the world, and of which this country annually imports immense quantities. Prof. Patrick, of the State University, says "Kansas is the only State that has the essentials for its economical manufacture," and predicts that "In this connection an important branch of industry will arise."

These chalk-cliffs rise frequently to the height of thirty-feet from the bottom of the ravines,—of a dizzling whiteness, and weatherworn in all sorts of fantastic shapes. In one only it to the southwest. This locality is called "Parks" fore,"

These chalk-cliffs rise frequently to the height of thirty-feet from the bottom of the ravines,—of a dizzling whiteness, and weatherworn in all sorts of fantastic shapes. In one only the color of the sun and church are foundations of civil society. The sehoolmaster is abroad, and the ravines,—of a dizzling whiteness, and weatherworn in all sorts of fantastic shapes. In one only the color of the first that in this connection an important branch of industry will arise."

These chalk-cliffs rise frequently to the height of thirty-feet from the bottom of the ravines,—of a dizzling whiteness, and weatherworn is all sorts of fantastic s

was being built. The railroad men being attacked by Indians, a civil engineer named Parks took refuge in these chalk-cliffs, as affording a natural fortification, but starved to death before any succor reached him,—not. however, till he had sent a number of his assailants, who ventured within range of his rifle, to the happy hunting-grounds.

The country is also rich in fossiliferous remains of Mastodous, elephants, marine fish and animals, shells, etc., which are found exposed in the edge of the bluffs, or on excavating in the ravines.

the edge of the bluffs, or on excavating in the ravines.

From what I have written of the scarcity of timber, my one can see that the question of timber-growing, or the capabilities of the soil and climate for the successful growth of timber artificially planted, is one of great importance; for, while the new settler, for the sake of cheap and productive lands, might for a time be content to live in a country bare of timber, he would not like to look forward to a life-time so spect, with no trees to beautify the landscape, to give their refreshing shade in summer, or break the force of the winds of winter. This question also involves that of the successful growth of orchards, which adds additional importance to it, since, if forest-trees cannot be successfully grown, fruit-frees certainly cannot. What I have already written in regard to the soil and the records of annual and monthly rainfall will go a long ways in settling this question. But facts in regard to results accomplished will always be more satisfactory than theories, however sound their basis my seem to be. All through Central Kawass, where the settlements are several years old, there are found FINE PLANTATIONS OF TOUNG TIMBER-TREES AND ORCHARDS,

are several years old, there are found
FINE PLANTATIONS OF TOUNG PIMBER-TREES
AND ORCHARDS,
though by no means to the extent there should
be, since, in the settlement of all new countries,
the planting of trees and orchards, instead of
being one of the first things to engage the attention, is put off from year to year, or,
if not entirely neglected, done in such
a manner that nothing but failure
could be expected,—the trees being
planted with no proper preparation of the
ground, and then left without care, to live or
die as best they can: about as sensible a policy
as to turn a newly-born animal out to care for
itself, and then wonder why it did not thrive
and bring a profit to its owner.

It is only, in fact, within the last two or three
years that any inducement has been offered for
the planting and care of timber-trees, aside from
that appealing directly to each individual's interest, and which, as we have already seen, in
but few instances has been strong enough to
bring any satisfactory results. I have already
given the substance of the law of Congress for
the encouragement of the planting of timber,
and explained how timber-claims can be taken
and held. This law, as originally passed, was
entirely impracticable, since it required ten acres
to be planted within one year from filing,
giving no time to put the ground in proper condition for planting. Through the efforts of the
Kansas delegation in Congress, backed by petitions from the people of the State, the law
was amended and brought into its present form
in (I think) the winter of 1874-775,—possibly in
the session of 1873-774,—giving a year from the
time of filing for the preparation of the ground
before the first ten acres are required to be
planted; and this is really too short a time,
since, the longer the ground is cultivated, the
better condition it is in for the successfulplanting and growth of trees.

It is only since the amendment of the law, as

planted; and this is really too short a time, since, the longer the ground is cultivated, the better condition it is in for the successfulplanting and growth of trees.

It is only since the amendment of the law, as above, that tree-planting

HAS COMMENCED IN MARNEST;
and this is, of course, only applicable to the new counties like frego, where Government lands can be secured as tree-claims; and these new counties will, on that account, in a few years show vastly more timber-growing than the older ones, where timber-growing than the older ones, inflered the tree-planter.

To examine the actual growth of planted trees, I selected Ellis Gounty as being the larthest west (300 miles west of the Missouri River), and having the highest elevation (over 2,000 feet above seaf-level). I found here young plantations of two years' growth, made under the Timber law of Congress, that had made as thrifty a growth as the same varieties had in my own grounds and those of my neighbors, twenty miles west of Chicago. They were of kinds indigenous to the country,—mainly cottonwood, box-elder, and ash,—and obtained in the river-bottoms, where they had sprung up from the previous year's seed of the trees growing along the steams. They were mainly obtained on the Salomon and its branches, about twenty-five miles north, where they can be obtained in large quantities, as also soft maple. The black walnut and butternut also grow on those streams; but, in case of these, the nuts would have to be gathered and planted in the fall. Cottonwoods in the two years had made a growth of from eight to twelve feet, box-elder from three to six feet, and white ash about two feet. Russell, the next county east of Ellis, is the farthest point west at which fruit-trees, except Richmond cherries, have come into bearing,—some fine peaches having been grown there this year, with apple-orchards making a good growth. Farther east, at Ab

ripeped up. Some cherry trees have borne for two years. Some of the peach trees showed some killing back in last winter; others none at all.

These are the facts in regard to timber and fruit-tree planting and growth, as I found them. The reader can draw his own conclusions.

At the risk of seeming officious in giving advice, I will right here give what seems to me the best method of planting and managing a timber-claim. I have already stated that, the longer the ground is in cultivation, the better condition will it be in for tree-planting. It is also desirable to so manage, if possible, that, instead of the planting and care of the trees being an expense and a drain upon the resources of the new settler, the ground shall not only pay for the labor and expense of planting and cultivating the timber, but at the same time be a source of income; and this, I am confident, can be done. Instead of breaking the first year only ten acres, as required by law, and in the two following years the amount required to be planted in the years next succeeding, viz., ten acres in the third and twenty acres in the fourth year, I would BREAK THE WHOLE FORTY ACRES AT ONCE. Thirty acres could be sown in wheat in the fall, and ten reserved for planting the following spring. This should be cross-plowed in the fall as deep as a good team can plow it, turning up the soil to the action of the rain and frost of winter. In the spring, plant this in corn, leaving every fourth row for trees. In the coming fall there will be twenty acres to sow to wheat again, and ten acres more to leave out for tree-planting the following spring, which can also be planted to corn,—riving for that year's crop twenty acres of wheat and an equivalent of fifteen acres of corn. The next year the remaining twenty acres must be planted to trees, and the whole forty to corn,—giving a corn crop equivalent to thirty acres, we have raised fifty acres of wheat and fifty-two and a half acres of corn, allowing the trees to occupy one-fourth of the ground. The cultivation

fourth row of my first ten acres, by deep plowing and harrowing, a fine, mellow seed-bed, and in this

PLANT TREE-SEEDS

in a single row. Tree-seeds of all kinds indigenous to the country can be obtained of nurserymen in the older States, with full instructions in regard to time and method of planting. These will include soft maple, box-eider, white and green ash, elm, etc. Cottonwoods would have to be got from the river-bottoms, or propagated from cuttings. Walnuts and butternuts would have to be planted in the fall. I would also plant freely of all kinds of fruit-tree seeds, including apple, pear, peach, plum, etc. These fill the requirements of the law as well as timber-trees, and can be taken up and grafted in the winter when there is little other work to do.

The trees from these nursery-rows of the first ten acres would furnish all that would be recoulred for planting the remaining thirty acres, and leave a large surplus to spare. There would also be little risk of loss in taking up and planting, since the roots need be exposed scarcely at all to the sun and air; and the transplanting could be done on wet days, when it would not interfere with other work.

Of evergreens, the red cedar is the only one native to the country. These are found growing quite freely along the rocky canons bordering some of the streams. I see no reason why the Scotch pine and other hardy evergreens could not be successfully grown.

THE POPULATION OF WESTERN KANSAS, aside from those of foreign birth, is made up mainly of immigrants from the Northern and Northwestern States, and furnishes the best material for laying the foundations of civil society. The schoolmaster is abroad, and the school-house and church are found wherever population is.

While the settler can secure Government land.

raise a crop, he is in a bad plight indeed, so far as opening a farm for himself. Though he might—and many do—continue to slive by such work as he might secure, it would be an uncertain dependence.

With a good breaking-team and plow, he could break twenty-five or thirty acres for himself, and twice as much for others, for which he could get cash. In the fall, beside putting his own ground into wheat (the seed for which would cost him about \$1.25 per acre), le could use his team in putting in crops for others by would cost him about \$1.25 per acre), he could use his team in putting in crops for others by the acre, the same as he did the breaking. At other times during the year, he could get more or less work with his team; and thus, if a worker, be able to wiggie through on a small capital. But, as a rule, a man with a family ought to have a capital of

AT LEAST \$500 TO START WITH.

A pair of plug horses can be bought for from \$75 to \$100, good oven \$60 to \$75 per yoke, good fair working-horses about \$150, and mules \$150 to \$200 a pair.

to \$200 a pair.

Single men can work their way through without trouble; and young married people with
small families, it industrious and economical,
and with sense enough to appreciate and accept
the situation, can get a start on small means.
But this will involve for a few years plain living, hard work, wearing old clothes, and coming
down the hard-pan generally. For salaried men
who have been able to save a few hundred dollars, but have nothing to look forward to better
than a salarned position. the tenure to which ars, but have nothing to look forward to better than a salarned position, the tenure to which, as they reach middle-age, will become very un-certain,—who have families growing up around them, especially of boys, for whom the obtain-ing of steady employment, as they reach a work-ing age, becomes each year more difficult,—this country, with its low-priced lands, offers a chance to break away and take a new depart-ure with

chance to break away and take a new departure with

MORE HOPEPUL PROSPECTS FOR THE FUTURE
than anything in their present condition affords.

To the small farmer on high-prized lands, who is cramped far room in which to carry on successful farming operations, it offers broad, cheen acres, where he can spread himself to his heart's content; and also to the forehanded farmer or man of means, who wishes to settle his boys on land, and let "the country grow up with them." It also affords people of any country, who are acquainted, and desire to form a colony and locate together, the opportunity to do so. By forming such a colony, sinflicient in numbers to take up the Government lands in a township and purchase the railroad lands, they could have the entire control of the township. Many such colonies are being formed. I met, while in Kansas, a delegation from Northern Ohio, consisting of twenty-five responsible farmers and business-men, who had just made such a location in a township in Ellis County. They had set apart 160 acres in the centre, for a town-site, where they will have their stores, mechanics' shops post-office, and churches, and which would be their business-centre. Some twenty-five families are prepared to settle there the coming spring, and others as soon as they can dispose of their business or property.

Another such colony, from Illinois, has se-

others as soon as they can dispose of their business or property.

Another such colony, from Illinois, has secured a township in Trego County, and will commence active operations in the spring. The new countes, like Trego, offer especial advantages to such colonies, since at present they can secure their lands right on the line of the railroad, instead of having to go back from ten to twenty miles, as in the counties east, where the lands near the road are either bought or claimed. For the absolutely poor man, with a family, and no capital but his labor, this country has little to offer, since some means are necessary in order to make a settlement.

The people of Western Kansas claim that they have the

HEALTHIEST CLIMATE IN THE WORLD.
From its elevation, character of soil, pure water, entire absence of sloughs and marshes, it is, without question, a healthy country, as the appearance of its people plannly indicates. It is claimed to be especially laworable to people suffering from pulmonary, bronchial, and catarrhal affections, and is much resorted to by consumptives,—the most of whom, as is usually the case, come as a last resort, and too late to derive permanent benefit.

The storms of winter, though sometimes severe, are short, and succeeded by clear, open weather.

Plowing and seeding usually commence in February,—giving the farmer some three months in which to put in his spring crops. I should have stated, in connection with wheat-HEALTHIEST CLIMATE IN THE WORLD.

months in which to put in his spring crops. I should have stated, in connection with wheat-growing, that spring wheat succeeds equally well with fall-sown, and many of the farmers divide their crops between fall and spring wheat.

The "grasshopper has been a burden" to Kansas, as well as to all the Western frontier from Minnesota to the Gulf of Mexico, but no more so. While familiarity may not have bred contempt, it is nevertheless true that, as the habits of the "hopper have become better known, and practical methods of guarding crops from his depredations devised and adopted, the fear of him has been greatly lessened, and the Kansas farmer will do-day stoutly maintain that he has

that he has

LESS TO FEAR FROM THE 'HOPPER
than the Iowa and Illinois farmer has from the
chinch-bug and other foes to crops with which
he has to contend.

It is doubtless true that our whole Western

frontier is liable to periodical visita

It is doubtiess true that our whole western frontier is liable to periodical visitations of the 'hopper. They have now disappeared along the whole line, and it may be years before they put. In another appearance. The older a country is, and the more diversified the system of husbandry practiced, the less it has to fear from any such enemy, since it will be impossible for any one agency to cripple the farmer in all hisresources, though it might in some one of them, as is liable to be the case in all countries.

Western Kansas is by no means a perfect country. While it presents marked advantages in some directions, there are disadvantages in some the which I have endeavored to faithfully point out. The range of country offering cheap lands to the immigrants is so great—embracing the whole range of the Gulf States and our whole Western frontier—that everyone ought to be able to suit himself somewhere. Each locality has its own individual character, differing in some respects from any others. It is for the prospective immigrant to acquaint himself as fully as he can with those, decide in his own mind where, all things considered, he will be best suited, and then

GO THERE TO STAY.

Lam more concerned that people get out of

will be best suited, and then
GO THERE TO STAT.

I am more concerned that people get out of
our overcrowded business and manufacturing
centres to cheap lands somewhere, than that they
shall go to any particular locality. A settlement in any good country I regard as infinitely
better for them and their children than the
hand-to-mouth life so many of them lead in our
cities, dependent entirely upon employment
that is liable to fail them at any time, and
which, at the best, gives no promise of accumthat is liable to fail them at any time, and which, at the best, gives no promise of accumulations for their support in old age.

In these letters, hastily written, and amid frequent interruptions, I have not, of course, touched upon many points that would be of interest to the prospective immigrant, and will cheerfully give any further information in my power to any who may call upon me for this purpose, or address me by letter.

O. C. Gibbs.

Indian Corn Statistically Considered. New York Journat of Commerce.
The amount of Indian corn exported from the United States last year has been understated at 60,000,000 bushels in the figures published by The amount of Indian corn exported from the United States last year has been understated at 60,000,000 bushels in the figures published by some papers. The Bureau of Statistics reports it at 70,869,893 bushels. For the year ended June 20, 1876, it was 49,493,572 bushels. There has been a steady increase for some years in this line of export, and the same causes which have operated to make Indian corn more in request for food abroad will undoubtedly work in the future, independently of Mr. Hewitt's proposed stimulus of the New England kitchen at the Paris Fair. The quantity of this staple exported is but a small fraction of the product, and it is not strange that our political economists should become enthal our political economists should become enthal our political economists should then no longer hear of maize being consumed as fuel in the West because there was no better use for the superabundant crops. To enlarge the market for this cereal would add directly to the wealth and prosperity of this country. Those who see the most fun in Mr. Hewitt's notion recognize the great advantages of disseminating a sound knowledge of Indian corn and creating a fondness for it among the nations that now ignorantly reject it. The present year is a good one for the experiment, as this crop promises to be the largest ever known, though it may not reach the 1,350,000,000 bushels which we have seen estimated as the product of the season. There is no need of exaggerating the figures to make an argument in favor of extending the market for Indian core. The possible yield of this staple in the country peculiarly its home is unlimited. We could grow enough of it to feed all the peoples of the earth if they would sink their stubborn prejudices against it. The statistics of the production in the last three federal censuses are as follows; For 1850, 50,071, 104; for 1890, 803, 792,712; for 1870, 760,944,599 bushels. The annual average of crop from 1870 to 1874 was 992,258,900 bushels. These amounts could easily be doubled or trebled

HAPS AND MISHAPS.
Capt. N. P. Hines, of the schr Dick Somers, telegraphs that the vessel is on Poverty Island, and a total loss. She has 500 tons iron ore—worth \$6 a ton—on board, and was bound for Chicago or a ton-on board, and was bound for Chicago or St. Joseph from Escanaba. The Somers was owned by W. Weinert, of Chicago, and Capt. B. H. Meyers, of the sehr Etna, recently in trouble. She was built in Milwaukee, at the yard of Ellsworth & Davidson, on River street, in 1863, measured 332 tons, rated B 1, and was valued at about \$5,000. The insurance, \$6,000, is in the Orient. Providence, and Security. Whether the cargo is insured is not known.

A sailor named Nels Nelson was knocked overboard by the jibing of the mainsail from the schr O. R. Johnson, when about five miles southeast of Milwaukee, Thursday morning, and drowned. A boat was I wered as soon as possible, but too, late to save him. The unfortunate man was 30 years of age, a Norwegian, belonged at Milwaukee, and supposed to have been single.

It is said that but for the lumber which was piled on the Government pier at Au Sable, the scow Meisel would not have been so completely wrecked. As no one has a right to pile lumber on Government piers, the owners of the Meisel propose to make some one pay the damage.

The schr Chandler J. Weils, which was in the tow of the tug Johnson with the lost schr Kate L. Bruce, on the Sth inst., arrived here yesterday afternoon. Capt. Langdon had no additional news to communicate in retard to the lost vessel.

A telegram from Massena, N. Y., reports the stmr Enterprise Durati and sunk at Dodge's wharf, at the head of Long Sault Rapids, St. Lawrence River.

David Sell, the fron-ship builder of Buffelo. launched the new steamer which he has had on the way for a long time last Thursday. Her length way for a long time as trainent, Her length is 145 feet, breadth of beau 23½ feet, and depth of hold 10 feet. Her model is calculated for great speed, and she is provided with two improved engines 28 by 28, and has a large return-flue boiler with 125 tubes. Her hull is of iron, the plates being five-sixteenths of an inch in thickness, and she draws seven feet of water. She will be fully completed for navigation next spring. If not sold in the meantime, she will be run on Lake Erie and Niagara River for pleusure purposes next season. When completed she will be worth about \$50,000. It is estimated that she will be able to run about eighteen to tweaty miles an hour. She was designed by Mr. Bell hinself, and built under his immediate supervision. There has been some talk of the Canada Southern Frairoad Company buying or chartering her and placing her on the route between Niagara City and Toronto. She is owned by Mr. Bell and other persons in Buffalo, and is valued, complete, at \$50,000, according to the Erpress of that city. Buffalo exchanges have nothing to be say about her name, if, indeed, she received any. is 145 feet, breadth of beam 23% feet, and depth

H. C. Winslow, of Buffalo, has taken possession of the bark Favorite,—now laid up in this port,—by virtue of a mortgage of \$2,000 given by her owners, Anderson & Harnett, of Buffalo. Th lakes, and was sold to the firm above mentioned by Mr. Winslow for \$26,000 in 1873. It is likely that she will be withdrawd from the grain trade, and placed in the lumber business next season. It is reported that Messrs. Anderson & Harnett are about to go into bankruntcy: hence their inability to meet the obligations due on account of the Favorite. There are a number of claims of various kinus pending against the vessel, and when she is sold under the mortgage it is probable Mr. Winslow will bid her in.

It was also reported that the Captain of the Favorite stripped the vessel of some of her sails, hawser, and other movable effects, and on her last trip up disposed of some of the coal she had on board, to cover arrenrages due him. The owners of the coal threaten to have the Captain arrested. He is in Buffalo at present.

FOSTER'S SUBMERGED PONTOON. Capt. William Foster is engaged in experimenting with his submerged pontoon for raising sunken vessels. The apparatus that he has measures 1414 inches by 544 inches withun, holding a considerable quantity of air when expanded. It has lifted an quantity of air when expanded. It has lined a iron rail weighing 43% pounds from the bottom of the river near the shore, a distance of about 1 feet. Capt. Foster is forming a wrecking compan for the purpose of operating on the lakes next year Marine men pronounce the invention valuable.—

A FLAT DENIAL.

Capt. Sullivan says the Cuicago Inter-Ocean man lied in a statement which appeared in that paper some days are to the effect that the schr Lizzie Law, on last down trip, "sprung a leak and run into Milwaukee or some other port." That reporter, he thinks, was badly sold. He says the Lizzie Law never leaks. She did not run into Milwaukee or any other place, but came straight through to Buffalo and delivered her cargo in dry condition, every kernel.—Buffalo Express.

FAIRLY SUCCESSFUL. The Union Towing Association will dissolve by mutual consent Jan. 1, 1878, and it is probable mutual consent Jan. 1, 1878, and it is probable that it will not continue after that date. The organization is not an incorporated one. There are twenty-three tags under the control of the Association, and the business of towing has been conducted during the season on a fair basis, so far as rates-have been concerned. It is understood that the organization has been fairly successful, which is a good showing, considering the fact that it has been in existence but one season, and competition has been strong.

PORT HURON. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Post Huson, Mich., Nov. 25.—Down—Propi
Sanilac, Arizona, S. D. Caldwell, St. Louis, Coffiberry and barges; sehrs Babineau and Gaudry, Jane Bell, Malcom Stalkey.

Up—Props Gordon Campbell, N. Mills, Benton Gordon Campbell, N. Mills, Benton George M. Case, H. F. Merry, Lizzie A. Law Morning Lark.

Wind southeast, gentle. Weather cloudy.

MILWAUKEE. Special Distatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 25.—The schr S. L. Watson, from Chicago to Escanaba, has been here since Saturday for favorable weather. Charters—Stmr C. Huriburt, wheat to Erie at 4½c; to Buffalo, prop Potomac, wheat through rate; prop Java, wheat at 5c; aggregate, 9,000 bu.

ERIE. ERIE.

Special Dispetch to The Calcago Tribune.

ERIE, Pa., Nov. 25.—Arrivals—Prop Wissan
hickon, Chicago; tug Erie, Buffalo.
Departures—Prop Wissanickon. Prindiville,
Fletcher; schr Ironton, Buffalo; J. C. McGrath,
Cleveland; Falmont, Oswego.

A DISASTER.

PORT ROWAN, Ont., Nov. 25.—The schr Celia
Jeffery, with coal, from Eric to St. Catharines,
sunk off Long Point Friday night. The crew was
saved.

NAVIGATION NOTES. CHICAGO, —Schr Pensaukee is at Miller's dry-dock receiving a new mainmast....The schrs Pelican, Egyptian, and Kate Winslow cleared for Buffalo with cargoes yesterday....The schrs
Erastus Corning and E. A. Nicholson were loading
corn at the elevators yesterday, and will probably
be the last sail-craft of the season for Lower-Lake
ports. They go to Buffalo....Capt. Burton will
put a new boiler in his tug, the Annie L. Smith,
during the coming winter, and otherwise put her
in good trim for the next season's business...
About twenty vessela, with cargoes, were at the
market last evening, and half of the number were
stripped preparatory to going into winter quarters.
The other half had their clothes on, and will make
a trip or two before laying up.
O'HER POHYs.—The light-ship on Colchester
Reef will be taken off to-day... Vessels will not
be allowed to lay up in the Welland Canal the
coming winter... The schr Hinckley is in drydock at Cleveland, having leaks stooped, so she
can unload and have a survey held... The tug
Winslow will be kept in readiness at Detroit for
wrecking purposes... The props Arctic, Pacific,
Blanchard, and Winslow will lay up at Buffalo, and
the Atlantic at Duluth... The prop Toledo is on
her way up. She is the last boat of the season
from the Union Line... Schr J. S. Richards has
laid up at Buffalo... Now the Express says it was
not Capt. James Carroll who steeped off the dock
at Buffalo and got a wetting last Wednesday.
The schr G. S. Hazard made an attempt to leave
Erie with coal for Chicago last Wednesday, but
gave it up and took off her muelin for the winter.

The prop Van Raalte, which has piled during the
season between Petoskey and Traverse, has arrived
at Detroit, and laid up....Cast. Dissett, of the W.
T. Co. prop Montana, claims that steamer took the
largest cargo of dry goode on her last trip to Chicago that has ever been known. The run was made
from Buffalo in four days and ten hours. Buffalo with cargoes yesterday....The schrs Erastus Corning and E. A. Nicholson were loading

PORT OF CHICAGO.

The following were the arrivals and clearances for the forty-eight hours ending at 10 o'clock last for the forty-eight hours ending at 10 o'clock last night:

ARE VALS—Simr Muskegon, Manitowoc, sundries; props Bismarck, Menckaunee, towing; Messenger, Benton Harbor, sundries; R. C. Brittalin, Saugatuck, sundries; Tempest. White Lake, sundries; T. Burd. Hancock; sundries; Idaho, Buildalo, sundries; Trader, Grand Haven, sundries; New Ers, Grand Haven, towing; Nashan, Ordensburg, sundries; E. B. Hale, Eric, cost; J. S. Fay, Erveland, soal; Colla Campbell, Indinton, Jumber; M. Carband, Markey, Markey, Delling, Tudington, Jumber; Marxilla, Muskeyon, Jumber; Angarajia, Muskeyon, Jumber; Marxilla, Muskeyon, Jumber;

CURRENT OPINION

Next year and thereafter, the de-Tammanyization of the State Democracy must take place and continue. Mr. Tilden's party opponents must be put in the cellar and kept there. It is not hard to do. There is no doubt that it will be done .-

If the Republican party is to be betrayed it is entirely fitting that it should be betrayed by members of the rascally gang of vulgar and pluudering Southern carpet-baggers whose alliance with the party has driven from it many respectable Republicans and brought humiliation upon those who have remained within it.—New York Evening Post (Rep.).

Republicans and brought humiliation upon those who have remained within it.—New York Evening Post (Rep.).

The present silver movement, which has its seat and derives its strength in the West, has unfortanately swept Democrate as well as Republicans into its vortex; but, if the Democratic doctrines on the subject of the currency and the public credit were to be changed for this new heresy which some Democrats see fit to adopt, it is evident that the party itself would have then changed its existence.—Bostop Post (Dem.).

Conover is a New Jersey man. When his term expires as Senator from Florida, he should go back to his sand-hills, and if tempted with a Senatorship thereafter, should shawer as Diocletian, when solicited to assume the Roman purple, "I wish you would come to Salona, and see the cabbages I have planted with my own hand, and after that you would never wish me to remount the throne." Conover should dedicate himself to waternclons and sweet potatoes, and make a nseful end to a hitherto useless life.—Cincinnati Commercial (Ind. Rep.).

Thousands and thousands of people are struggling in the South to pay off debts made when cotton was worth one-fourth, one-third, one-half as much more, and double as much as it is now. Yet the volume of currency is still being mercilessly detreased. Although silver was money when the bondholders bought bonds at 10, 20, and 30 cents below par, some of the national legislators refuse to make it money again, because it would enable the oyerburdened taxpavers to more casily pay private and public debts. The Southern people demand a change, and they expect Southern Congressmen to aid in enacting the necessary laws for that purpose.—Vickeburg (Miss.) Herald (Dem.)

During a campaign in Mississippi a Democratic randidate for Congress pictured in ferrible.

for that purpose.—Vicksburg (Miss.) Herald (Dem.)

During a campaign in Mississippi a Democratic candidate for Congress pictured in terrible colors the evils of negro equality. To be required to eat with a negro would no doubt have horrified his Congressional soul. After closing a mighty stump-speech one day, a comely misatio girl called upon him, apparently upon terms of "equality." It was explained to me that she was his daughter, and that he was paying the expenses of her maintenance and education, as a dutiful father should. But that is not equality. No doubt he can never be brought to eat with his daughter. That would be dreadful. A distinction must be drawn somewhere, you know.—H. V. Redfield in Cincinsati Commercial (Ind. Rep.).

Abart from its bulk we cannot see why

Apart from its bulk we cannot see why silver is not as good as gold. The journal of the London Statistical Society says that 97 per cent of payments are ordinarily effected by checks, bills, and other expedients of credit, about 2% per cent by bank-notes, and about ½ per cent by coin. It is not necessary, therefore, to own a wheelbarrow in order to make payment of debts, whether gold br silver, or both, are media of exchange. What is called gold in the markets and in bank-reserves in this country is to a considerable extent not really that metal, but certificates of the deposits of it issued in money-note form by the Secretary of the Treasury. A certificate in money-note formissued by the United States Treasury for a deposit of silver in its vaults would be neither heavier, bulkier, nor less convenient than a like certificate issued for a deposit of gold.—Mobile (Ala.) Register (Dem.).

That Hayes moves slowly, is a common

certacate issued for a deposit of gold.—Monie (Ala.) Register (Dem.).

That Hayes moves slowly, is a common compilaint; but he has had occasion to regret haste in his Baltimore appointments, and he is likely to err on the side of caution and leisure henceforth. He takes no alarm at the hasty threats of fretted leaders, whose occupations are in danger, to drive him outside the Republican organization. He is sincerely Republican in conviction, and means to be so in practice, in obedience to the platform on which he was placed as a national candidate, and to the distinct utterances of his letter of acceptance. He will gladly seek to merit the confidence and friendship of Mepublican Scinators, Congressmen, and other leaders, consistently with his plenges to the country; and he has abiding faith that the people will enforce the support of the leaders, if he shall be true to, the Republicanism he proclaimed before the election and in his inaugural.—Col. McClure, Editor of Philadelphia Times (Ind.).

The Confederates could not and would not

leaders, if he shall be true to, the Republicanism he proclaimed before the election and in his inaugural.—Col. McClure, Editor of Philadelphia Times (Ind.).

The Confederates could not and would not ask any beneficences from the Government which manned and destroyed them, and devastated and laid waste their lands, and razed their homes, because, in daring to try the conclusions of war, they dared to abide its results. They had nothing to ask of the Government which despoiled them in flagrant war, except that it shall not unjustly despoil them of their substance in peace to bestow upon their soldiers of spohiation. In war we resisted and resented the spoliation, by all means authorized by laws of war; in peace, as freemen, and the equals and peers of any and of all the men who opposed us in war, we owe it to ourselves, to our honor and pride of citizenship, to oppose spoliation by all lawful means that belong to us in a state of peace. If Mr. Merrimon had shaped his repealing bill to abolish all the sections of the law which bension the soldiers who fought in the Federal army in the civil war, he would have done what pride demands of a Southern Senator, and what a delicate sense of honor in a Northern Senator would approve.—Meridian (Miss.) Mercury (Dem.).

To show the need of tariff reform it is only necessary to say that the striking out of two articles from the list deprives the Treasury at one blow of \$20,000,000 of revenue, without at all benefiting the public. Merely by replacing office and tea in the tariff the revenues of the United States could be increased by \$20,000,000 and this of itself would suffice to furnish the Government with all themeans needed for meeting the demands of a stable and steady administration. This must be the beginning and the key to any reform of the tariff, and a Congress which should begin by doing its duty in this matter would find its hands so strengthened by the advantages of this improvement that it would need to have no fear of dealing vicorously with the minor incongrui

should be the chief observed as a solution of the chief observed (Eq.).

There is no reason why the President and Senators should be at issue. Gen. Hayes has gone to the extremest verge of magnanimity in his policy to the South. He has sought to restore peace by removing all causes of irritation. He has remanded the South back to self-government. He has transferred the Government of two important States from the Republicans to the Democrats. Notwithstanding the deeds of violence in Mississippi and elsewhere,—the murder of the Chisolm family on political grounds and other such exceptional atrocities,—he has refrained from Executive interference. He has accepted the piedges of loyalty and good conduct as made in good faith. He has not the South on its honor before the world. If disorder, anarchy, and violence do not cease, it will be no fault of his. In some States his generous policy has borne good fruits, and it is to be hoped that law and order will before long prevail in all. Nothing more can be asked of the Fresident. He certainly cannot be expected to sacrifice the party that elected him to the Presidency, to sow the seeds of division in its ranks, and to open the way for the success of its enemies. We most earn-

estly hope that, in the common interest of the country and of Republican principles, the President and Senators will be able to avoid an irreparable breach, and that they may act together. The Senate has its functions, and the President has his, to discharge. They are separate and distinct, and neither can be usurped without detriment to the Government. The country expects of both that they will raise the standard of official qualifications, that they will purify the public service, and that they will co-operate in whatever has a tendency to advance the general wolfare, to restore prosperity, and strengthen the foundations of the Union. —Phisadelphia Press (Rep.).

Mr. H. V. Boynton, for several years Wash.

prosperity, and strengthen the foundations of the Union.—Philadelphia Press (Rep.).

Mr. H. V. Boynton, for several years Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, writes to his paper that while President Hayes' Administration is feely criticised, Republicans should not lose sight of the good he has already accomplished. There is, he says, "a new and altogether wholesome atmosphere over the White-House." The crowds that found roadiest access during the last Administration have abandoned the place, and the White House has begome "an orderly, unpretentious, and, in the exalted sense of the word, a decent American home." Further tnan this, the "record of the departments is an honest record." No public scandal has arisen, nor has any promient official been implicated in a job. "The management of the Navy Department, instead of being a standing reproach, receives universal praise." Straw bids have disappeared, and honesty and ceonomy is everywhere the rule. The saving in public expenditures over the previous Administration has been stated at \$1,000,000 per month. These facts are worth considering in any estimate of the present Administration. They are in consonance with the times, and a gain for Republicanism., The members of Congress who visit the President, however much they may be predisposed to quarrel, are always favorably impressed with the President's frankness and honesty, his readiness to converse, and willingness to be reasoned with and convinced. There are no favorities, or lackeys, or spies. The President is prejudiced against no man, and does not have his "mind poisoned" by "bad men, "because such do not conspirators. Public policy and not personal favorities are governing considerations with him. While this continues true, President Hayes will Continue to deserve well of the people.—Buffato Express (Rep.).

A Boy's Death from Alcoholism.

A Boy's Death from Alcoholism.

Louisville Courier-Journal.

The Sanday following the big fire on Sneed and Second streets a number of children found a barrel of whisky under the rains. Accustoined to seeing their parents—all of whom live on and around the river front—drinking fluor with great relish, they imitated the example given them and did likawise. The bung was removed, and while one sucked the others held the barrel in proper position for him or for her, as the case might be. And so they drank themselves drunk, becoming ultimately so helpless that they rolled and wallowed on the bricks and other debris, unconscious of everything and everybody. Among their number was Tommy Creed, a lad of 8 years. The alcohol he consumed so soaked itself into the boy's body as to affect his brain and poison his entire system. He suffered horribly in consequence. Monday night he had convulsions, suffering more than half a hundred ere the coming of death relieved his agony. The boy's brother remained with him, and a physician attended him in his dying hour. When Coroner Moore called yesterday to hold the inquest he found the body in an old dirty basement on the river front, near Second street: The surroundings indicated unmistakably the signs of poverty of the worst kind. The face of the dead, shrunken and shriveled by the fulure to receive proper nourishment while sickness existed, appeared doubly ghastly in the absence of life, the eyes from the depths of their shallow-like sockets showing the impress of agony in the agtreme. The mother objected with much demonstration to the holding of the inquest, and after she had been induced to become quiet, her husband came in full of dripk and desire to clear out the room.

Happy tidings for nervous sufferers and those who have been dosed, drugged, and quacked. Pulvermacher's Electric Beits effectually cure premature debility, weakness, and decay. Book and Journal, with information worth thousands, mailed free. Address Pulvermacher Galvanic Co., Circinatic

NEW PUBLICATIONS. APPLETONS'

ILLUSTRATED HAND-BOOK American Winter Resorts!

D. APPLETON & CO., 549 & 551 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, HAVE JUST PUBLISHED Appletons' Illustrated Hand-Book

OP AMERICAN WINTER RESORTS,

FOR TOURISTS AND INVALIDS. With Maps.
1 vol., 12mo. Paper covers, 50 cents; cloth,
75 cents.

"In the following pages an attempt is made to
furnish invalids or physicians with all the facts as
to climatic and local conditions necessary to enable them to choose a resort intelligently and confidently. Great pains have been taken to make
the information full, precise, and authentic; special care being bestowed upon the statistics concerning temperature, rainfall, and disease, which
were drawn only from the most trustworthy
sources. While the special needs of invalids are
thus consulted, however, the other function of
the book has not been lost sight of; and tourists
wiff find here a complete guide to all the localities
treated of."

Guide-Books Published by D. Appleton & Co.

 Appletons' Hand-Book of Summer Resorts. Illustrated. 50 cents; cioth, 75 cents. 75 cents.

II. Appletons' Hand-Book of American
Cities. Illustrated, 50 cents; cloth, 75
cents.

cents.

III. Appletons' Railway Guide. Paper covers, 25 cents.

IV. The Hudson River Illustrated. A Guide for Tourists. With 60 Illustrations, 50 cents,

V. New York Illustrated. With 70 Illustrations. 50 cents.

VI. Appletons' European Guide-Book. 10
Maps, 20 Plans of Cities, and 120 Engravings. \$6.00.

ings. \$6.00.

VII. Appletons' Hand-Book of American
Travel. Northern and Eastern Tour.
12mo. Cloth, \$2.00.

VIII. Appletons' Hand-Book of American
Travel. Western Tour. 1 vol., 12mo.
Price, \$2.00.

IX. Appletons' Hand-Book of American
Travel. Southern Tour. Price, \$2.00.

Either of the above sent PREE BY MAIL to any ad-iress, on receipt of price.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., PHILADELPHIA, Have Just Published:

THE WORLD WELL LOST. A Novel. By Mrs. E. LYNN LINTON, author of "Leam Dundas," "Patricia Kemball," &c. Illustrated. 8vo. Extra cloth, \$1.50; paper coper, \$1.00. SOUCI. Novel. By Mrs. J. H. Twells, author of "The Mills of the Gods." 12mo. Extra cloth, \$1.50.

IN THE MESHES. Novel. By CHRISTINE McKENZIE. 12mo. Estloth. \$1.50. · NEW IRELAND. By ALEXANDER M. SULLIVAN, Esq., Member of Parliament for Louth. Crown 8vo. 532 pages. Extra cloth, \$2.50. WHO AND WHAT.

A Compendium of General Information. Compiled by ANNAH DE PUI MILLER, 12mo, Extra cloth. \$1.75. cloth. \$1.75.

For sale by all Booksellers, or will be sent by mail, nost-paid, upon receipt of the price by the publishers.

The Most Important Work on Ireland and Its Interests Issued in Many Years, **NEW IRELAND**

By A. M. Sullivan, M. P. Crown Svo. 532 Pages. Extra Cloth, \$2.50.

This is undoubtedly the most able work on Ireland and Irish questions published in many years. The author's careful study of the history of Ireland, and his infrance association with Irish matters of the present time, have enabled him to produce a work of real value and great interest. and great interest.

"a For sale by Booksellers generally, or will be sent
by mail, postpaid, upon receipt of the price. by

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., Publishers, 715 and 717 Market-st., Philadelphi

AMUSEMENTS. HAVERLY'S THEATRE

CHARD, in Jonquin Milier's Cherming American Play
THE DANTIES.

Mr. Low's Alarich in his original creation of the Par
son. Mr. C. T. Parsioe specially engaged to play the
Chinaman. A wonderfully strong phonomenal cas
throughout. Thanksgiving Matines at 3. Wednesday
and Saturday Matines at 2:30.

Next week—OLIVER DOUD BYROS.

* COLISEUM. Enthusiastic Success of the Thrilling Sen arec-act Drama, with Prologue, entitled, WIDE AWAKE.

Produced under the immediate direction of Mr. GEO FRANCE, supported by the eminent young actor, Mr. FRANK FOSTER, and an immense Dramatic Com-FRANK FUSTER, and an impression play, introducing the wonderful and highly educated praymatic Dogs. BRUNO and DON C.E.SAIS.
The Great Ofto Combination in New Acts and Parces Every Night, Tueshiay and Friday Mathaes.
Extra Mathae. Thanksgiving Day, Nov. 29, 2 p. m. McVicker's Theatre.

LILLIAN: OR WOMAN'S LAST LOVE.

Every night and Thursday and Saturday Matines. This charming drams is a popular success, and pronunced by the entire press of the city one of the best modern plays.

Astines—Curtain rises at 2 o'clock. In preparation—THE BELLS and SIDONIE, THE MARKIED FLERT.

Proposals for Furnishing the State

Scaled proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of state of the State of Wiscousin until Dec. 8, 1877, at 10 velock a. m., for furnishing and delivering at the Capitol in Madioon, free of all charges, on or before Jan. 5, 1878, the paper hereimafter described for the use of said State, and which is to be purchased in accordance with the provisions of Chapter that have of Wiscousinf for 1874.

Sec. 3 of said law divides the paper into two classes, which must be bif for asparately. The first class consists of what is commonly called "print" and "book" paper. The second class consists of such fine paper as will be necessary in executing the job printing and blank work required by the State. All paper must be clear and uniform in coor.

If the class is the second class consists of such fine paper as will be necessary in executing the job printing and blank work required by the State. All paper must be clear and uniform in coor.

If the second class consists of such fine paper as will be necessary in executing the job printing and blank work required by the State. All paper must be clear and uniform in coor.

If the second class consists of such fine paper must be clear and uniform in coor.

If the second class consists of such fine paper must be clear and uniform in coor.

If the second class consists of such fine paper must be clear and uniform in coor.

If the second class consists of such fine paper must be clear and uniform in coor.

If the second class consists of such fine paper must be clear and uniform in coor.

If the second class consists of such fine paper must be clear and uniform in coor.

If the second class consists of such fine paper must be clear and uniform in coor.

If the second class consists of such fine paper must be clear and uniform in coor.

If the second class consists of such fine paper must be clear and uniform in coor.

Per ream.

280 reams double flat-cap, 17x28, weighing 28 pounds per ream.

1 (or we), — of — in the State of — do hereby propose to furnish and deliver to the Commissioners of Public Printing for the State of Wisconsin, at the office of the Secretary of State, at the Capitol, in Madison, on or before the 5th day of January, 1878, free of all charges, the following quantities, qualities, and sizes of paper; there insert in detail all the sizes, qualities, and quantities embraced in the class bid on, or in both the classes, if both are bid on, and the price per pound of each kind of paper; said paper is be clear and uniform in color, and in accordance with the requirements of Chapter 230, Laws of Wisconsin for Frederick of the season of the control of the secondary of Public Printing under which this bid is made, and the quality to be fully equal to the spectimens which are kept in the office of the Secretary of State for the fuspection of bidders, and which are the standard criteria for the guality of all paper offered to be furnished under this bid.

Dated the — day of —, 1877.

[Seal.]

Rach proposal must be accompanied by a bond satisfactory to the Commissioners of Public Printing, executed in due form by the bidder, in the penal sum of two thousand dollars (\$2,000, with two good and sufficient suretics, who shall justify inder oath that they are each worth the sum named in the bond, over a contract, and in compliance with the terms of the bid, in case the same is accepted by the Commissioners of Public Printing, and for the payment as liquidated damages by such bidder to the State, of any excess of cost over the bid or bids of such bidder, which the State may be obliged to pay for such paper, by reason of the failure of such bidder to complete his contract. Said bond shall be mail and void if no contract be awarded hist otherwise to remain in full force and the terms of the bids are all complied with. No bid unaccompanied by such bond with eccusivered.

The bond should be substantially in the following form. per ream.

20 reams double flat-cap, 17x28, weighing 28 pounds
per ream.

form.

FORM OF BOND.

Know all men by these presents, that we, as principal, and and and as sureties, are held and druly bound unto the State of Wisconsin in the penal sum of . two thousand dollars lawful money of the United States, for the payment of which well and truly to be made we do hereby bind oarselves, our and each of our heirs, executors, and saministrators, jointly and severally by these presents. our heirs, executors, and administrators, joint-everally by these presents. I with our seals, and dated this — day of —

to the bond shall be subscantially in the following form:

STATE OF

COUNTY OF

(sa.

dent of the State of Wisconsin, and that he is a realthe sum of two thousand dollars over and above all
debts and property exempt from execution.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this

AD, 1877.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS. NATIONAL LINE OF STEAMSHIPS New York to, Queenstown and Liverpool.

Helvetta, Nov. 17, 13, p. m. The Queen, Dec. 1, 13, p. m.
England, Nov. 24, 73, a.m. Spain, Dec. 8, 73, a.m. Holland. Nov. 24, 7% a.m. | Spain, 19ec. 8, 7% a.m. |
Holland. Nov. 17, 2 p. m. | Denmark, Nov. 24, 7% a.m. |
Tikets at reduced rates. Steerage lickets, \$26, currency. Drafts for 51 and upwards on Great British and Ireland. Apply to P. B. LARSON, 4 South Clark-st.

North German Lloyd.

The steamers of this Company will sail every Saturday from Bremen Pier, foot of Third street, Hoboken, Rates of bassage—From New York to Southampton, London. Havre, and Bremen, first cabin, \$100; second cabin, \$60, gold; steerage, \$30 currency. For freight and passage apply to 2 Bowling Green, New York. HOTEL EMERY,

VINE-ST., ABOVE FOURTH, CINCINNATI, O.

AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS. 53 per day, including room, or rooms \$1 per day, meals extra. House first-class in every respect, and sumptuously fundahed. All rooms large and light, Location beat in the city.

Late of Glissy House, New York.

PIANOS.

HENRY F. MILLER, Piano - Forte Manufacturer.

BOSTON.

TWO MEDALS AWARDED for these Planos at World's International Exhibition, 1876. DOLLAR STORE. POCKET Aniograph Albums, BOOKS, STEIN'S DOLLAR STORE,

SPECIAL NOTICE HOW TO TELL GENUINE FLORIDA WATER.

WATER.

The true Florids Water siways comes with a fittle pamphlet wrapped around each nottle, and in the paper of this pamphlet are the words: E Lamana & Kenn, New York. "water-merked, or stamped in pale transparent jetters. Hold a leaf up to the light, and if genuine you will see the above words. Do not buy if the words are not there, because it is not the real article. The water-mark letters may be very pale, but by looking closely against the light you cannot fail to see them.



Miss Jane Coombs (Mrs. Brown), the actress, is at the Sherman House. She departs to-day

The Rev. Burk F. Leavett will lead the noon day prayer-meeting in Farwell Hall to-day. Subject: "Send Me."

Miss Clara Louise Kellogg, Mr. Verdi, Mr. Crosby, and others of the Kellogg-Cary concert combination, are at the Palmer House. Members of Company B. First Cavalry Regi-ment, will meet for drill at their armory, 193 Washington street, to-day at 7:30 p. m.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Williamson and Mr. McKee Rankin and party, of the Danite combination, will arrive this morning. They will be at the

Miss Annie Louise Cary is lying ill at Denver City, and there is a prospect that she will not sing at the concert at the Tabernacle to-mor-row evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Llewellyn Christian passed through Chicago on Friday on their way to their nome in Minneapolis, Minn., after an eight nonths' absence in Europe. Mr. Christian has een seeking a restoration of his health, and has eturned much improved.

The Society for the Prevention of the Sale of Liquor to Minors have caused the arrest of F. Sutter, F. Waterman, Frank Hunt, Charles Clausner, P. Von Kampner, and J. F. Kreutzberger, saloon-keepers, who are said to have violated the law, and also the life-principle of

At noon yesterday John Kuhnlein and John Yunk, butchers at O'Malley's packing house, corner of Irwin street and Archer avenue, had a dispute over a barrel, and in the scuffle which ensued Yunk's knife fell and stuck into his opponent's left shoulder, inflicting a deep though not dangerous wound.

Patrick Conroy, residing at the corner of Gage street and Thirty-eighth court, while on his way home from work Saturday night fell off the curb wall in from of No. 1574 Halsted street into a vacant lot, breaking his left leg, and so severely injuring himself internally that his recovery is considered doubtful.

John McCarthy, 65 years of age, residing with his wife and family of six children at No. 178 Farrell street, was found dead Saturday even-ing on the Alton track near the Lime street crossing. He had evidently been run down by switch-engine No. 68, and had been rolled under the fire-box along the ground for some fifty feet.

At 2 o'clock yesterday atternoon, Frank A. Heenan and Richard Coleman, each about 12 years, had a quarrel near the corner of Kinzie and Morgan streets, in which Coleman drew a knife and stabbed his antagonist under the left shoulder blade. The wounded boy was taken to his home, No. 132 Hubbard street, and there attended by Dr. Trest, who says the wound is not at all dangerous.

A man giving the name of E. L. Parker, and claiming to reside at No. 240 Ohio street, yesterday went into Barnett's pawn-shop, No. 702 State street, and selected a fine Smith & Wesson revolver. He went out-and soon returned and paid \$10 for the weapon, and then asked the storekeeper to load it for him. This done he deliberately shot himself in the abdomen with suicidal intent. Dr. Painter was called in to attend him, and pronounced the wound fatal. He was removed to St. Luke's Hospital, after refusing to go home. No cause can be refusing to go home. No cause can be med for the act, as Parker himself refuse

Minor arrests: Michael Walsh and James Doyle, larceny of money from Tobey's packing-house, where they were employed as watchmen; Hattie Finch, larceny of \$2 from Fred Busk; Charles Bennett, a young dynaken wagshord. Hattle Finch, larceny of \$2 from Fred Busk; Charles Bennett, a young drunken vagabond, who wants to go to the House of Correction for the winter; and Lizzie Dewire, a drunken "vag," who proves to be the mother of the diminative infant found at the Thirty-fifth street depot, and christened "Jane Eyre" by Justi e Summerfield, and then sent to the Foundling's Home. The woman owned up to having abandoned the child, but said she had lorgotten where the depot was.

Early yesterday morning Officer Michael Otto responded to calls of "Police," and arrived at Early yesterday norming Other Michael Otto responded to calls of "Police," and arrived at No. 204 Harrison street, the residence of Mrs. Spaffner, just in time to secure two burglars, one of whom had just broken in a window, and clambered half way in. The officer placed both under arrest, but had no sooner done so than he was set upon, and severely hit in the face. He held on to the one whom he caught in the window, and, after knocking the other down three times in successien, he made an effort to blow his whistle, and in doing this the fellow got away from him. A moment later several rocks and a and in doing this the fellow got away from him. A moment later several rocks and a pistol-bullet flew close to his person, but neither did any damage. At the station the prisoner gave the name of Patrick Keeuan, and was recognized as an old offender.

alsh, of the firm of Nixon & Walsh, of Front street, Toronto, yesterday arrested at the St. James Hotel in this city Montague Davis, who is wanted for the embezzlement of \$1,500 from the firm, by whom he was employed as book-keeper. There is also a story to the effect that he forged checks on the Bank of Toronto to the extent of \$17,000, but of this nothing could be learned. The prisoner is a tail, good-looking man, with large blonde beard. His wife and two children have been with him in this city for three weeks past, during which time Davis has acted suspiciously in changing his boarding-house every week. When arrested, he offered to purchase freedom by giving Walsh \$1,400, but the latter could not see it, and so he was locked up until the bank has been heard from.

THE COMMUNISTS.

Workingmen to the number of forty gathered yesterday afternoon at the corner of Wentworth and Archer avenues to form a branch of the origination known as the Workingmen's party of the United States. Mr. Boukman was called upon to preside, and Mr. William Sorensen was made Secretary. Mr. W. V. Barr, a venerable gentleman who seemed to know a great deal about the Order, read a constitution, bylaws, and general prospectus under which the party is managed, and delivered quite a lengthy and acceptable address upon the uses and abuses of the horny-handed sons of toil. He advised organization according to the paper which he had read.

which he had read.

Acting upon his suggestion, a roll was opened, and nearly of present signed their names, paid 10 cents each, and got a membership card. After others had made sundry and divers remarks upon past, present, and future political abuses, the meeting adjourned, subject to the call of the Chairman. At the next meeting the permanent officers will be elected.

The Communicate held a meeting resterior

rmanent officers will be elected.

The Communists held a meeting yesterday larmoon at Romer's Hall, No. 45 North Clark eat, for the purpose of making preparations reaxt spring's campaign. None but members re admitted, but it is understood that no is understood the appoint-

of being able to elect at least five Aldermen next spring.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Palmer House—E. C. Hegan, Louisville; Matt Weaver, Urbana; C. P. Ellis, San Francisco: Emmett Tompkins, Port Byron; the Hon. John E. De Witt, Beston; C. J. Church, New York; R. S. Gliver, Albany; E. F. Rice, Cincinnati: E. B. Usber, LaCrusse; N. O. Mills, F. D. Baldwin, and W. H. Bailer, U. S. A. Grand Pacche—Lucian Adams and John B. Hawley, Rock Island; E. G. Lawrence and B. S. Gooding, New York: D. C. Phillips, Pittsburg; J. H. Barstow and O. B. Gooding, New York: D. C. Phillips, Pittsburg; J. H. Barstow and O. B. Gooding, New York: D. C. Phillips, Pittsburg; J. R. and T. T. Wightman, Montreai; J. R. and T. T. Wightman, Montreai; J. R. and T. T. Wightman, Montreai; J. R. and T. T. Bustow, Ran Claire; R. N. Adams and R. A. Bethune, St. Panl; W. C. Roberts, Elizabeth; H. P. Barcour, New Zealand; A. B. Laurens, New York; A. W. McCoy, Pittsburg; C. B. Harcourt and J. S. Tillman, New York; N. J. Coleman and L. C. Hewes, St. Louis. Sherman House—Ward B. Sherman, Davenport; T. S. Casey, Wheeling, W. Wa.; C. A. Decirant, St. Paul; J. B. Richardson, Utica, N. Yerzennea, Vt.: F. Patten, St. Louis; J. O. Prescept and O. A. Clough, Attica, N. Y., J. S. Balley, Brooklyn.

SUBURBAN.

The Hyde Park Lyceum, organized one year ago, held its annual meeting in Flood's Hall Saturday evening. But few of the members were present. The Secretary read a report on the members were present. the work of last year, and the meeting then elected as officers, for the ensuing year James P. Root President, George Wilson Treasurer, and Henry V. Freeman Secretary, and adjourned to the call of the President.

The petitions for an election for City Government will be presented to the Board of Trustees to-day.

ing, it is hoped, will take hold and organiz them into a church.

A Thanksriving service will be held Thursday at 11 o'clock in the Presbyterian Church.

A circular has been issued by the Committee of the Presbyterian Church asking that all dues to the church be paid weekly. The pew-rental for the year ending Sept. 30, 1877, amounted to \$3,000. The church needs for its support about \$100 weekly.

B100 weekly.

ENGLEWOOD.

J. W. May, Principal of the Centennial School, and Misses Jenne and Finn, assistant teachers, appeared before Justice Mitchell Saturday morning to answer to the charge of assault on the son of Mr. Byrne, who is a pupil of the school. The complainants not appearing at the time set for the hearing, the case was dismissed. Later in the day they put in an appearance, and threatened to have the case reopened in another court.

court.

The Hose Company will give their annual masquerade ball on the 16th of January at the High-School Hall.

The teachers of the Cook County Normal

The teachers of the Cook County Normal School have not received their pay for the month of October, and there appears to be no prospect of their receiving any money before February. The Englewood Musical Society will give a concert at Tillotson Hall Thursday evening, Dec. 6, under the leadership of Mr. W. N. Smith. Miss Jennie Dutton will be one of the attractions. The Rev. C. H. Kimball, of the Baptist Church, has gone to his old home, Concord, N. H. He will be absent a couple of weeks. The Rev. G. Thearl will supply the pulpit during his

Rev. G. Theari will supply the purple using alsabsence.

Thanksgiving service will be held at the Presbyterian Church Thursday morning. The Rev. R. H. Bosworth, of the Reformed Episcopal Church, will deliver the discourse. The music will be by the Englewood Musical Society, under the direction of Mr. M. A. Fletcher.

The Englewood Library Association have arranged for a series of lectures and musical entertainments to be given this winter. Several lecturers have already been engaged. The first lecture will be given Dec. 4, at Tillotson Hall, by Wong Chin Foo, dressed in full Chinese costume.

SOME INCONSISTENCIES.

To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Nov. 24.—The fiscal year end June 31, 1877, shows the Government tax which was collected in the First District of Illinois, which is Cook County, to be \$1,497,058.67. Of this amount about \$300,000 was the tax on cigars; on the basis of \$6 per thousand, a trifle over one-half cent each (six mills each), we will call five cents the minimum price as the average price for which cigars are sold, and you have \$3,000,000 invested in cigars, and the balance of the tax collected, \$1,197,058:67, is on smoking and chewing tobacco. This is raised on the basis of 24 cents per lb. We will call the average price for which these tobaccos are sold 36 cents per lb., and you have invested in that branch of the trade, \$1,798,588.67, making the aggregate cost for Cook County, \$4,798,558.67. From those the best posted (and I have consulted not a few) it is safe to say there is as much tobacco anufactured elsewhere and brought here for sale by our merchants as is sold to go out of the district. We will drop from the sum total \$398,558.67 for the benefit of suburban towns in the county, and you have left to be burned up and chewed in Chicago alone four and one-half millions of dollars, and to call the average price of the cigar ten cents, which is nearer the value, and you have the sum total of six millions of dollars. But to be on the safe side, we will discount from this one million of dollars, and call the value of that as actually consumed five millions of dollars, which is more money than is involved in all the bank failures in this city during the last twelve months. Please renember, too, this was in a year of great con mercial depression, when there was much suffer-ng for the necessaries of life in our midst, as

well as elsewhere.

Now, who will be the first one to rise and explain this great waste? Just offer one plea in extenuation. Show where the value of one dol-lar invested in the consumption brought the consumer ample remuneration for the mone

consumer ample remuneration for the money spent.

On the other hand, many interesting facts might be given, if there was space in your valuable columns, showing the deleterious effects upon the human system this narcotic superinduces; but I undertake more particularly to speak of the fascinating character and the almost incurableness of the habit when once formed. For instance, the case mentioned in your paper where, on the 1st of October, of 936 convicts in Blackwell Island Penitentiary, all used tobacco except twelve. At this time the Commissioners concluded to withhold the further use of it. Notwithstanding they were confined within prison walls, they revolted, and with great difficulty were they suppressed. Who ever heard of a whisky revolt in prison! I know of a large inducement being held out I know of a large inducement being held out to one being addicted to the use of tobacco to give it up, who made the effort and failed, who has frequently acknowledged that tobacco was the real attemption corrections has requestly acknowledged that tobacco was the real stimulating or exciting cause that has led him on to other misdeeds and to his final ruin and disgrace. I know a deacon in the largest church save one (Beecher's) of that denomination in the United States, who last winter adopted the Moody antidote for the cure of drunkards, who at different times in the multic prayer-meetings of that church

who last winter adopted the Moody antidote for the cure of drunkards, who at different times in the public prayer-meetings of that church stated he had given up the use of tobacco,—God had taken away all desire for the further use of it,—who had since been allured by its seductive charms, and is using it as freely as ever, thus "Believing God and making Him of none effect." He also is superintendent of the Sunday-school connected with that church, and he still insuits God by calling upon Him to preside over these children and to keep them and him from temptation and sin that they and he may live lives worthy of imitation, and that their minds and hearts may be made pure, and their "bodies become a fit temple for the Holy Ghost to dwell in"; and he knowing full well all this time his example in the use of tobacco was offending more teachers and little ones than all his prayers can possibly do good. The Scripture anathema. "Whosoever shall offend one of these little ones," etc., "it were better that a mill-stone were hanged about his neck and he drowned in the depths of the saa," has no terrors to him. "Give me the Huvana, and I will take the chances on the mill-stone." I also know another deacon in the same church who is a great policy man; he also adopted the popular theory,—God had taken away all his desire for the further use of tobacco; he was perfectly saturated in every fibre, pore, muscle, and blood, and diseased throughout from the long use of it. All this time he could "reason of temperance, rightconsness, and a judgment to come," as if he held the keys of the Kingdom. He will not even bear the cup of the new wine to his weak brother, until it is first utilized, use of it. All this time be could "reason of temperance, rightcousness, and a judgment to come," as if he held the keys of the Kingdom. He will not even bear the cup of the new wine to his weak brother, until it is first utilized, lest he should fall, but he has fallen from grace; his mind had become so weakened he had not sufficient strength of purpose to longer hold out. I have no doubt this brother has often prayed for me on account of my inconsistencies, but I will excuse him from any further trouble in performing that exalted privilege, and every other man who uses tobacco. The law has but recently exonerated him from the payment of \$350,000 indebtedness; \$100,000 of it was due to widows, orphans, and others who did not receive one cent, but he enjoys a high-priced pew in the church, and does other charittes, paid out of the rental (and not a few either) of houses both for the purpose of saloons and prostitution. Of course he and the other brother vote nay, every time when letters are asked for the Central Church, because they are not satisfied with its evangelical character. I don't wonder he does not like Swing's orthodoxy.

I asked who would be the first one to rise and explain, Wny this great waste? Let me say here I will excuse the clergy from replying, for the use of tobacco is not a theological question—it is an out-law. God never contemplated that those made in His image would ever become so low as to do so vile a thing, therefore made no provision in His Word coutrolling the use of it as He has other evils. Another reason why I will excuse the clergy, it is a Christian institution, introduced through our civilization, and is supported by the churches, and if it were not for tobacco one-half of the saloons could not be sustained. All of them sell it.

It is said the floor of Farwell Hall never was so covered with tobacco sime as it was when the last meeting of the American Board convened in it. They are excused for another reason. The average clergyman is not expected to rise above the pieces he le

when the last meeting of the American Board econvened in it. They are excused for another reason: The average clergyman is not expected to rise above the pieces be learned in the theological schools. He likes sentiment better than sense; cannot strike out for great reforms as did Luther; cannot reason from cause to effect; he can see why an overdose of whisky will make a man drunk, because it crops out so soon, but as he does not at once see none of this evil intobacco, he does not consider it an insidious habit, that it is the steeping-stone to nine-tenths of all drunkenness. He can see how \$500,000 raised in one year in the United States will go a great way toward converting the heathen in China and elsewhere, but how five millions of dollars spent annually in Chicago and hundreds of millions in the United States for tobacco can do any harm is something he never thought of, and it is so formidable I guess I had better let that alone; but if you will give me a chance at the heathen I will go at them.

This reminds me of a quack doctor who was called to see a sick child that had the measles. He said he did not know how to cure measles, but if they could throw him into fits, he sets death on them.

IOWA.

Reports of Various State Institutions.

The School for Idiots---Insane Asylum at Mt. Pleasant.

The Fort Madison and Anamosa Penitentiaries --- Fish Commission.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., Nov. 24.—The School for the Education of Feeble-Minded Children has been in operation two years, and makes its first report to the Governor Nov. 1. It was estabished by the Sixteenth General Assembly, under the influence of a few earnest philanthro oists, who urged upon the State its obligation to this unfortunate class. It so happened that one of the Soldiers' Orphans' Homes was to be vacated, having served its purpose, and the Legislature, with many doubts expressed, appro-priated that Home at Glenwood, and a very small sum of money, with which to begin the experiment. Energetic and sanguine philan-thropists took hold of the matter, and the result has exceeded their expectation. The very limited means at their command have been eked out, and combined with their own charity, to accom-plish results which must commend themselves to the thoughtful consideration of the next Legislature, which will be called upon to provide for its future support commensurate with the needs and objects of the institution. The Superintendent says that the public generally fail to appreciate the magnitude of this work, and believe that the idiotic child is incapable of any mental, physical, or social development, and that money or time expended on them is uselessly squandered. Facts and observation force a dismissal of all doubts of the practicability of urely elevating this beclouded class from ob ects of repugnance and sources of sadness an sorrow, to clean, neat, orderly individuals, and returning them to their friends and homes with such development, mental and physical, as to make them useful in society and self-sustaining. The question of success is beyond dispute.

The School opened Sept. 1, 1876, and during the two years ending Nov. 1, 1877, there have been admitted fifty-three boys and thirty-five girls. Over 200 applications have been been made, but sould not be accepted for want of room.

made, but could not be accepted for want of room.

In reading there are four classes. Eight are in the Third Reader, who read understandingly. Five are in the First reader, who began with words of two letters. Eleven can read lessons from tablets, of words of two letters, and many read three letters. There are three classes in singing and articulation. The first class sing hymns and choral songs. The sounds of letters are articulated by sounds on the piano. There are four classes in gymnastics. The first class go through the exercise correctly, and keep perfect time to music. There are nincteen in each class. Nearly all the pupils can distinguish colors, and a majority give their names. Object-lessons and marching are taught with great success. The first class in writing, write dictation-exercises with great success, and improve racidly. The second class, of thirteen, know nearly all the letters at sight. Letters are taught before writing. The third class are still making letters, but slowly and surely progressing. There are amusements every evening, with dancing three evenings each week. Great attention is given to the development of the physical, that the mental may be strengthened. Sunday-school is held twice on Sunday. Every individual requires special study to adapt the treatment proper therefor; and all require a patience and zeal which can come only from an innate love of the work, and which alone can secure success.

It is eatimated that over 800 pupils will need t is catimated that over 300 pupils will need be provided for within the next two years, and for that purpose an appropriation of

and for the purpose an appropriation of \$16,500 is asked.

INSANE ASTLUM AT Mt. PLEASANT.

The report of this institution for the two years ending Nov. 1, 1877, shows an alarming increase of insanity. The total number present during the term was 1,107, of whom 618 were males and 489 fem ales. Of these, 155 recovered, 75 improved, 189 were stationary, and 129 died. At the end of the period, 608 were present. The largest per-cent of insane are persons between 20 and 40 years of age. There have been admitted, from the beginning of the institution, 1,955 males and 1,509 females, of whom 1,141 have recovered, 505 improved, 589 institution, 1,085 males and 1,509 females, of whom 1,141 have recovered, 505 improved, 589 are stationary, and 740 have died. Since the be-ginning, Ohio has furnished the largest number of any State, 634, and Germany the most of any foreign Government, 326. Lee County sends the most, 197, and Des Moines County second, 147. Of the occupations represented since the beginning, there are, domestic duties, 1384; 147. Of the occupations represented since the beginning, there are: domestic duties, 1,384; farmers, 916; laborers, 394; no occupation, 327; editors, 1; printers, 5. The civil conditions of those admitted since the beginning were: Single, males 1,022, females 561; married, males 857, females 875; widowed males 69, females 139; divorced, males 18, females 17. Of the causes of insanity, from the beginning, there are assigned among the leading: General ill-health, 230; puerperal condition, 209; epilepsy, 238; masturbation, 188; domestic trouble, 122; religious excitement, 120; intemperance, 192. These are more than four-fifths of all the causes given. The importance of early freatment is shown more than four-fifths of all the causes given. The importance of early freatment is shown in the fact that, of all patients who have been placed there within one mouth of attack, 58.09 per cent have recovered; while, of those delayed for a year, only 23.52 per cent have recovered,—the ratio rapidly decreasing as the delay is prolonged. The increase of patients since November, 1873, is 1,077. Intemperance for the same period shows an increase accurate

the same period shows an increase as a cause of 59.

FORT MADISON PENITENTIARY.

The Penitentiarys at Fort Madison, Sept. 30, 1877, contained 388 convicts, or during the two years preceding, 808. Of those held during the last year, there were 485 males and 4 females. Married, 144; single, 382; widowers, 11; widow, 1. Intemperate, 255; temperate, 234. Colored, 30; Indian, 1. Average age, 25 years 8 months 16 days. Of occupations, 305 were laborers and 17 farmers, which are the largest numbers from any stated professions. Editors and printers are not represented. Of leading crimes there are: Assault with intent to murder, 13; assault with intent to kill, 9; manslaughter, 8; murder in the second degree, 9; murder, 8; sassult with intent to rape, 6; rape, 5. Those imprisoned under first conviction, 40; second conviction, 44; third conviction, 3; fourth conviction, 2. Ohio, here as in the Insane Asylum, furnishes the greatest nativity, -62. The increase of convicts over the two years ending Nov. 1, 1875, is 58. Increase of assault to kill, 1; murder in the second degree, 4; murder, 5; assault to rape, 3; rape, decrease, 1; manslaughter, decrease, 5. Total number of convicts admitted since the first convict, Sept. 28, 1839, 2,873.

For the two-year rem ending October, 1877. the same period shows an increase as a caus

5. Total number of convicts admitted since the first convict, Sept. 28, 1839, 2,873.

ANAMOSA PENITENTIARY.

For the two-year ferm ending October, 1877, there were admitted 281 convicts. At the close of the period there were 209. There were discharged 67, and 31 pardoned. There are 144 temperate and 65 intemperate. Married 60, single 145, widowers 4. Males 208, females 1. The Methodist and Catholic Churches furnish 59 each, or more than half the convicts. There are 4 for murder, 7 for rape, and 28 for burglary. The increase of convicts over the previous biennial term is 177. Farmers send double the number of any profession. Editors and printers are not represented.

The reports of these Penitentiaries fail to show correctly the increase of crime in this State, and they are a beggarly show for the great increase of costs of criminal prosecutions, which have become enormous. Under the eriminal laws of this State, the marvel is that convictions are had for crime at all, as they are little else than a protection to criminals. There is need of a complete revision of this code, and an entire abrogation of a vast amount of machinery of the courts.

The experiment of furnishing cheap food for the millions is becoming a success more rapidly than people in general suppose, and with comparatively small expense. The forth-coming report of Fish-Commissioner Shaw for with comparatively small expense. The forthcoming report of Fish-Commissioner Shaw for
the past two years gives gratifying results.
During the past year he has taken large numbers of fish from sloughs and along the Mississippi River, where they die by millions, by
reason of the drying up of the sloughs, and
transported then to lakes and streams of the
State. He has thus distributed 319,000 bass,
croppies, sunfah, perch, drumfish, wall-eyed
pike, etc. As these are all fish native
to these waters, a short time will
make a perceptible increase in the waters
stocked, as they were large fish and not spawn.
These were distributed in the fall of 1876. Lack
of funds prevented a continuance of like distributed in the northern lakes 90,000 Penobscot
salmon. Of these fish distributed two and a
naif years ago, specimens have been taken
reigning two and a half to seem samon. Of these has distributed two and a half years ago, specimens have been taken weighing two and a half to seven pounds each. In the winter of 1875, 533,000 California salmon and lake-trout were distributed in lakes and rivers over the State. There, are now 800,000 also-trout ready for distribution. Eighty there

sand brook-trout were distributed in 1877 in the few good trout-streams in this State. In July, 1876, 180,000 shad were placed in the Des Moines River at Des Moines, which makes 350,000 deposited—here, 200,000 being deposited in 1874-5. It was expected there would be a return of these fish here this year, but it is shown by actual results that a longer period is required; yet they will assuredly return from the sea to their native rivers, and to spawn where they started as young fish. It may be expected that in another year shad will be caught in the DesMoines River. In March, 1876, there were deposited in Clear Lake 125,000 whitefish, as an experiment. About 109,000 cels were deposited in May, 1876, in various streams. If they multiply as expected, they will soon fill the streams. In 1873 about sixty were deposited in the Buffalo, near Anamosa. During the present year numbers have been caught with a hook, which were from twenty to twenty-four inches long. During the next year the introduction of carp will be made, a fish but little known in this country, but of great value, and especially fitted to many Western and Southern localities.

As to the success of this work, it is needless to argue. The first fish was planted in Iowa three years ago. It requires from four to ten years to mature fish; yet from all over the State reports are received that fish are doing well and growing rapidly. In a private pond at McGregor are Penobecot salmon, 3 years old, weighing ten pounds. In 1872 about 20,000 bass were put in the Wapspinmeon, where none were known before. In September last a fishing party at Quasqueten reported the finest sport at bass-catching they ever knew. So at other points on the stream. Iowa is a large State, and it requires time and labor to distribute fish in all its waters; but like results will come wherever the fish are placed, provided they are protected, during the spawning season, from unprincipled fishermen and rapacious scines.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

His Queer School Experiences in Youth-

The Hon. Charles Francis Adams attended the recent reunion of the old scholars of the Bos-ton Latin School, and in an after-dinner speech talked pleasantly of his youthful experiences. He is thus reported by the Journal: gard to this matter of education, it has happened to me, what I believe has happened to very few persons now living. I have never had the happiness of any continuous instruction in scho look to the two years that I spent in the Latin School as the only years that ever gave me any lessons to learn. It so happened to me lessons to learn. It so happened to me that at the age of 2 [laughter] I was taken by my parents all the way to St. Petersburg in Russia, and there having lived six years, young as I was, I had an Jopportunity to learn what schools were in Russia. [Laughter.] I recollect bett little of it, and that little was not pleasant. [Laughter.] I recollect being taken in the cold winter morning over the River Niva to the little town opposite, where an English teacher had his little school. His name was Fishwick, I remember. I went as boys go always, not knowing what I was goolng to find, but I recollect that I found in that period a great deal of cold and no sort of learning. [Laughter.] But, singularly enough, in the same period of time, when I was at home, living quietly in the family, I caucht four different languages, and I could speak either of those languages with equal facility. Now, here is a lesson of teaching. I went to school where I learned nothing, and I remained at home where 1 learned to speak four languages. [Applause.] Learning Russia, I came with my parents when they left it to another field of learning, of instruction. That was Great Britain, and there I spent two years, and I was taken to a school containing about 300 scholars. Britain, and there I spent two years, and I was taken to a school containing about 300 scholars,—a private school kept by Dr. Nichols. But on reflection at this time of how much I learned there, I most seriously say that I learned nothing. The school was a very good one for those who were disposed to study. [Laughter.]

"But for those who had doubts about that matter, it was not, and I came away. Dr. Nichols stood up in his high chair, he came in and looked at us for about fifteen minutes, and if there was any boy to be whipped it was done, and then he retired into his study. Such was the state of things, I having reached the age of 10 when I was brought here by my parents on their return home from their long residence in Europe. Then it was that my father, having consulted with persons here, bethought himself that he would not take us to Washington, but would leave us here to be to be instructed in Britain, and there I spent two years, and I was that he would not take us to Washington, but would leave us here to be to be instructed in Boston. I remember well the day when I was taken to the Latin School, and some friend of mine has told me to-day that he remembers the day, too, because I had come in a little sort of dress of an American saflor, with American buttons on it, and that struck him as being very patriotic. It did not strike me so, because I was very familiar with it. I will now say that during the two years alone in which I remained was very familiar with it. I will now say that during the two years alone in which I remained at the Latin School I learned more than I have at any other period of my life. [Applause.] It was the only school that presented to me, who was naturally of an indolent turn, inducements to learn. I remember very well Mr. Gould had a curious process in the class to which I belong-

a curious process in the class to which I belonged, of presenting to the person who was at the head of his class for the longest time an old Phi Beta Kappa medal, which he was to wear the rest of the week. That was a great inducement. I recollect how proud I was when I kept that medal sometimes for weeks and weeks. Now this may be a small thing in itself, but it contains the elements which produce great results in your minds. Unfortunately, at the end of two years my father was not very well satisfied. He thought I ought to have learned more, and, in order to teach me more, he carried me to Washington. [Laughter.] Of all the schools that came into my experience [laughter], the school at Washington was the most droll. It was kept in a branch of the Treasury Department [laughter] by a very worthy gentleman, a Scotchman, a very excellent gentleman; but after leaving the Latin School I was a little surprised when I saw that in the school every boy did pretty much as he lived. worthy gentleman, a Scotchman, a very excellent gentleman; but after leaving the Latin School I was a little surprised when I saw that in the school every boy did pretty much as he liked. As to lessons, why that was a matter of no consequence. As to the boys, they were walking up and down the room entirely unconscious of the master, and the master equally unconscious of them. I can conscientiously say that during the time I spent in that school I never learned anything at all. [Laughter.] A few months later the school broke up of itself. [Laughter.] Then my father proposed to me that I should go to Dr. Ironsides' house, and go as a private scholar. In that way I spent about six months, and the only profit I had in regard to that matter was a conversation that I had in a friendly way with him. When I remarked to him that I did not think his order of discipline had been very good, he said, 'My dear sir, I could not have kept those scholars one day if I had been a man of any strictness, because their fathers would have taken them all away.' From Washington I was transferred to Cambridge, and there I spent the four years which constitute the college term. I shall not go into any analysis of the system. [Laughter.] I will say that, though the teachers did not teach me much, I learned a great deal, and I think in this a good rule is seen—not to drive a person who is not disposed to learn some studies which he cannot comprehend, but leave him to take his own choice of the studies which he can comprehend. [Applaise.] Dr. Kirkland reported to my father that I was a strange sort of a person liaughter], that in my studies I was very good in one or two, classics particularly, but very bad in arithmetic and mathematics, and that he had had occasion to observe that I was a great reader in the college library. Well, new, you see under these circumstances, what can I say about education? I therefore must declare myself unable. I have no doubt that the President has had experience enough aiready—though he has not been a long ti

THE POSSESSION OF A CHILD. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
CLEVELAND, Iil., Nov. 25.—Mrs. Calesta Owens. of New York City, has begun an action in the Probate Court to recover her son, 8 years old. who is, she alieges, now in the custody of his father, in this city. Yesterday morning she appeared before the Judge with her attorney, and filed a petition of which the following are the

chief parts: "Calesta Owens respectfully represents to the honorable Court that her son, Taylor Foster Owens, now 8 years old, is in the custody of one Thomas T. Owens; that said custody of one Thomas T. Owens; that said
Thomas T. Owens is the father of the child, but
has been living in separation from
the petitioner for about eight years,
and has for about said child in his possession,
a house of bad repute, and
that he takes the
child with him to gambling helis, which he is in
the habit of frequenting; that said father is
totally unfit to rear the child, and that he treats
the child with great cruelty and in a most in-

human manner; that said father has no means; also, for properly educating the child." On these accounts she prays that a writ of habeas corpus issue to said father that he bring the child into court to be disposed of as the Court

GEN. GRANT IN PARIS.

French Account of the American Banquet. It is not every day that one has a chance to attend an American love-feast in busy Paris, and we can understand the eagerness with which sensation seekers rushed to purchase tickets for this one, at 30 francs apiece. "Three hundred and fifty persons were present at the Grand Hotel last night. The American colony was out in force, commanded by Dr. Evans, its dentist-in-chief, and reinforced by a crowd of

Parisians and strangers.

The dinner was far from being worth 30 tranes; the spectacle was cheap at double that

At half-past 7 o'clock the excellent band of M. Desgrange announced the entrance of Gen. Grant with "Hail Columbia," executed slam-bang. The guects, who had been cooling their heels and nursing their appetites in an ante-room, filed slowly down the steps of the spiral staircase leading to the great banqueling hall. There were pretty American women, in toilets perhaps the least bit eccentric, but redeeming his defect by the beauty of their bare arms and

this defect by the beauty of their bare arms and the gorgeousness of their diamonds. If I live a hundred years I never shall forget the spiritueile appearance of Mme. Mackay (net income five millions a month), nor the enjoyable grace of Mile. Hutchinson.

We were all scated at the tables in this immense hall, decorated with French and American flags interblended. We were impatiently awaiting the soup and the Madeira of 1825 when Gen. Noyes, who presided, got up and signified by an impressive gesture that he wished to make a speech.

"Gentlemen and ladies," said he, "I call upon the Rev. Father Hitchcock to pronounce a blessing on these viands."

These unlucky words had hardly escaped the General's lips when the Rev. Father Hitchcock in question popped up on to his legs, as if

General's lips when the Rev. Father Hitchcock in question popped up on to his legs, as if impelled by a powerful spring. With closed eyes and foreingers pressed together, he implored the Divine blessing for a quarter of an hour, discoursing during the time upon Progress, upon Civilization, upon the Brotherhood of Nations, upon Education, upon the Turco-Russian war—in short, upon everything except the sands which he had been requested to bless.

The Americans could not conceal their aston-The Americans could not conceal their astonishmentat such extraordinary eloquence from the Reverend Father Hitchcock. The soup, the fish were cold; the meats, blessed at such great length, consisted of one solitary boiled dish, and the butler did not bring on one-half the wines announced on the carte. Several hungry people, who hid bought tickets very dear at an agency, had the bad taste to demand their money back.

Having nothing to eat or drink, I had plenty of leisure to inspect Gen. Grant and his companions.

The ex-President of the United States was The ex-President of the United States was conspicuously perched on a platform. Gen. Noyes, the new United States Minister, nad Gen. Grant on his right, and on his left Mme. Grant, a good, domestic-looking woman. On each side were placed lovely women and the gentlemen of the Committee. These ladies, appareled in all the colors of the rainbow, resembled nothing so much as the barmaids who are seen behind the counters in English eating houses.

houses.

Over the table of honor was placed the portrait of Gen. Grant, decked out with garlands of flowers. The portrait was not flattering.

The General has the air of a true soldier. His uniform of blue cloth, trimmed with gold His uniform of blue cloth, trimmed with gold buttons, is of heroic simplicity.

Well on in the middle of the banquet we were favored with a characteristically American surprise by the introduction of two male and two female vocalists, who took a place upon a raised platform opposite the table of honor.

Strauss waltzes and polkas ceased, and Gen. Noyes again arose. He stood for a moment in statuesque silence, and then exclaimed in trumpet tones.

"Ladies and gentlemen, we are going to

statuesque silence, and then exclaimed in trumpet tones.

"Ladies and gentiemen, we are going to listen to these young persons. They propose to sing, for our entertainment, some airs celebrated for their beauty. I beg of you not to make any clatter with your knives and forks. A clatter, it is unnecessary to tell you, destroys the effect of artistic music."

This said, and ail the Americans present having translated the words of Gen. Noyes to their French neighbors, one of the two young lady vocalists came forward, and, accompanied by a pinno, sang the "Star Spangled Banner" ("Etandard Etoile), a well-known American national air. She was applauded with great vigor, and was called out again and again.

Gen. Noyes was ravished with admiration. He demanded another song, and he made another speech, couched in the following language:

guage:

"You gentlemen who are waiting on the table here! I believe I interpret the desire of all those who do us the honor to participate in this dinner when I beg of you not to rattle the plates, and when you move about to be careful plates, and when you move about to be careful to move about on tiptoe."

Great sensation among the waiters, who are embarrassed aid blush.

After having listened to a gem from "Lucretia Borgia." sung by M. Novelli, Gen. Noves made another speech, in which he spoke briefly of the War of Secession, of the brilliant career of Gen. Grant, and of the pleasure which he found in welcoming him to Paris.

"This silent General," said he, "has commanded eleven hundred thousand men. This great statesman was elected by forty-four mili-

manded eleven hundred thousand men. This great statesman was elected by forty-four militions of his fellow-citizens, and he has now come to this beautiful Capital to repose himself after a life of devouring activity. Gentlemen, let us drink the health of tien. Grant!"

Everybody raised his empty wine-glass to his lips, attempted a feeble hurrah, and then sat down again. The butlers had been driven out by the singers.

down again. The butlers had been driven out by the singers.

Gen. Grant majestically arose and, in the midst of profound silence, uttered the following words, which we reproduce verbatim:

"Ladies and gentlemen, I am very pleased to see you. I am really very happy to find myself among you. I hope that all the strangers who are in Paris at this moment are entertained as I am. Since I have been here I have met several illustrious French personages, and I am able to announce that their cordial words were addressed quite as much to the nation to which I belong as to the statesman of whom you have heard Gen. Noyes speak."

So saying, the General sat down and called for a cigar.

for a cigar. Gen. Noyes then arose, and, flourishing a big for a cigar.

Gen. Noyes then arose, and, flourishing a big roli of paper, upon which were written the names of the numerous orators who were expected to make speeches, he beat the measure while the Italian vocalists sang a comic song which made everybody laugh, and for an instant brought a smile to the impassive features of the silent General.

brought a simile to the impossive teaches.

It was midnight when I left the table. The American orators were still speaking.

The banquet hall was half empty, and the General was smoking an enormous cigar and casting glances of entreaty at a young blonde orator who was mouthing his sentences with desperate energy.

I left the banquet-hall asking myself what honor these people did the brave Yankee by forcing him to eat a wretched dinner in the presence of 300 persons and three Italian vocalists.

INSECTS.

A Few Facts About Them. The bug question is as large as its subject is small. There is nothing that more fully illus

trates the greatness of small things than the attitude of the bug in the universe. In some forms it is the most valuable scavenger the earth possesses. In other forms, and multi-tudes of them, it spreads the vegetable kingdom over the earth by the distribution of pollen and does a world of good. In other forms it destroys the surplus growth of trees and shrubs, keeps down the otherwise irrepressible tendencies of the plants, and by limiting the expansion greatly improves the quality of their product. In still other forms, it is a ruthless destroyer of everything useful that grows.

And in still other forms than these, it is a
destroyer of these destroyers. When we read
that there are fifty insects that infest the grapethat there are fifty insects that infest the grape-vine, fifty the oak, twenty-five the elm, seventy-five the walnut, and over 100 the pine, and that in America alone about \$500,000,000 worth of crops is yearly destroyed by insects, it is easy to see that the whole brood should be swept away. But when, on the other hand, we read that the silk trade of the world (all due directly to one single creature) yields an annual revenue of \$254,500,000, we begin to see a part of the other side.

side.

All in all, they make a most interesting study, both philosophically and in its fascinating details. Prof. A. S. Packard, Jr., one of our leading naturalists, has prepared a little volume on "Our Common Insects," which gives a great deal of useful information on the subject and many valuable, accessions for the

aid of personal investigations. Few amateurs can hope to comprehend more than one or two branches of insects, but their study is as enjoyable a diversion as a thoughtful person can wish for. They are more heterogeneously made up than the higher creatures, but nowhere else is there more delicacy of finish or more beautiful play of preparation and usefulness. There are insects so sensitive that they not cally feel through the hairs that cover them, but actually smell and hear through them. There are 3,958 muscles in the ordinary caterpillar, and it requires more than 1,000 of these to perform its then not first-rate locomotion. It is an old story that the fea leaps 200 times its height, and that the same power it man would carry him about a quarter of a mile at every step. There are those, no doubt, who wish he had thus accomplishment; but on sober second consideration it reveals a good many disadvantages.

More enviable is the attitude of the insect towards food. Many of them do all their esting in the very early stages of life, and forever afterwards forget their stomach. For instance, the American silk worm in its first fifty-six dayseats eighty-six thousant times its primitive weight. At this rate the human "ten-nounder" would put away four hundred and thirty tons in two months, or, say in round numbers, seven tons aday. The mosquito is not one of the burgs, however, that knows when it has had enough, or that finds pleasure in a disregard of appetite. Yet the mosquito has its uses beyond the proverbially sweet ones of adversity. In its earlier state, as a water creature, it abounds in swamps, and devotes all its time to devouring the decaying vegetable matter which might go to spread malaria. Of the hosts of others that come out of the water, the familiar "devil's daring-needle, from the same authority, we learn, is useful because in that state it devours these mosquitoes of the future. There seems to be some sort of a contradiction in this, but nothing, we trust, that will deter the darning-needle, from the

PULLMAN HOTEL-CARS

the Chicago & Northwestern Railway. No other road rans Pullman hotel-cars, or any other form of hotel-cars, through between Chicago and the Mis-souri River. Ticket offices, 62 Clark street, under

ANY ONE TROUBLED WITH A COUGH OR COLD will avoid much suffering and risk by using promptly Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, an old curative

A Disgusted Custom-House Officer.

A Disgusted Custom-House Officer.

London Examiner.

The other day a Custom-House officer at one of the gates of Paris, in the full exercise of his powers, was curiously "sold." A pigeon-trainer arriving at the barriere, having in tow about a hundred feathered pupils, was asked for the usual duty by the officer at the gate. The trainer answered that there was nothing to pay. "Pay the duty or leave the birds at the gate," was the officer's reply. The trainer, disregarding the alternative, quietly opened his cages and released the imprisoned pigeons. The birds, elated at regaining their liberty, soared high into the air and winged their way homeward, while the trainer coolly passed through the gate, leaving the officer stupefied with surprise. The incident has made some noise, and those learned in the law are putting their heads together to prove that the trainer is within the reach of prosecution.

Remarkable Change at Niagara Falls.

New York Tribune.

The Horseshoe at Niagara is now a right-angle rather than a curve. The rocks in the centre have been eaten away from year to year, and now the side walls are crumbling. On Saturday morning a large section of rock toward the Canada shore fell with a tremendous crash, and during the night a still larger area went down. The falls now wear a new face, and visitors will andoubtedly be charged 25 cents extra next season. The public can scarcely expect that the owners of Goat Island and the Museum can afford to have those rocks fall down without making a penny by it.

DEATHS.

CAHILL—At the Convent of the Little Sisters of the Poor, corner Haisted and Polk streets, Sun-day, Nov. 25, at 10:30 a. m., Ned Cahill, native of Kilteely, County Limerick, Ireland, aged 78 ears. Funeral by carriages to Calvary to-day at 11

HARRELL—The funeral of the child of Simeon L. Harrell will take place at his residence, No. 339 Park avenue, this morning at 11 o'clock. FRANK—At 3 o'clock a. m. Nov. 25, Amelia, bejoved daughter of Adolph J. and Mina Frank, aged 11 years.
Funeral from No. 509 South Halsted street today at 11 o'clock a. m. to F. S. of 1. Cemetery, near Waldheim.

MEDICAL. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup for the Cure of Consumption, Coughs, and Colds.

The great virtue of this medicine is that it rip natter and throws it out of the system, puris SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC, FOR THE CURE OF DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, ETC.

The Tonic produces a healthy action of the stomach, creating an appetite, forming chyle, and curing the nost obstinate cases of indigestion. SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, FOR THE CURE OF LIVER COMPLAINT, ETC.

OF LIVER COMPLAINT, ETC.

These Pills are alterative, and produce a healthy sotion of the liver, without the least danger, as they are free from calousel, and yet more efficacious in restoring a healthy action of the liver.

These remedies are a certain cure for Consumption, as the Pulmonic Strup ripens the matter and purifies the blood. The Mandrake Pills act upon the liver, create a healthy bile, and remove all diseases of the liver, often a cause of Consumption. The Seaweed Tonic gives one and strength to the stomach, makes a good digestion, and enables the organs to form good blood, and thus creates a healthy circulation of heathy blood. The combined actian of these medicines, as thus explained, will cure every case of Consumption if taken in time, and the use of the medicines persevered in.

Dr. Schenck is professionally at his business offige, corner SIXTH and ARCH-STS., Philadelphia every Modday, where all letters for advice must be addressed. CONFECTIONERY.

CANDY CELEBRATED throughout the Union—expressed to all parts. 1 b and upward at 25, 40, 60c per b. Address orders GUNTHER. Confectioner, Chicago.

AUCTION SALES. By RADDIN & CLAPP.

AUCTION SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES & RUBBERS. TUESDAY, Nov. 27, 1877, at 10 o'clock sharp RADDIN & CLAPP, 83 and 85 Wabash-av

By HENRY & HATCH, Nos. 58 and 60 Lake-st.

1,000 LOTS BOOTS & SHOES, BABBITTS PREPARATIONS

B. T. BABBITT

Original and Standard Manufactures. Nos. 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 80 & 82 Washington-st., E.T.

BABBITT'S BEST SOAP

The most pleasant and effective Soap for the Lawy dry or for Family Washing purposes ever offered. A trial package sent free on receipt of means BABBITT'S TOILET SOAP

Made from the purest regetable oils. Unrivaled to the Tullet and the Bath. For use in the Nursery has no equal. Sample box, containing three cause sent free on receipt of 75 cents. **BABBITT'S** SOAP POWDER

BABBITT'S YEAST POWDER

Absolutely pure. Bread, cakes, puddings, etc., mad in a short space of time, keep longer, and are more-di-gestible than when made of common and cheep imits flons. A trial package sent free on receipt of 75 came BABBITT'S

SALERATUS **BABBITT'S**

CREAM TARTAR Warranted free from all impurities. The housewift can rely upon it. Trial package sent free on receipt 75 cents.

BABBITT'S

A pure concentrated alkali, double the strength of mmon potash. Sample sent free on receipt of

THE PROPRIETOR will give an cance of gold for every cance of impurities found in any of these preparations.

For Sale by all Dealers. AUCTION SALES. REMOVAL

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. General Auctioneers and Real Estate Agents, Nos. 174 & 176 RANDOLPH-ST.

First Regular Saturday Sale, FURNITURE, CARPETS, STOVES, &c.

AT Nos. 174 & 176 RANDOLPH-ST., SATURDAY MORNING, Dec. 1 First Thursday Trade Sale, DRY GOODS. WOOLEN'S, OLOTHING,
Hata Caps, Gloves, Boots, Shoes, &c.,
At Nos. 174 & 178 Randolph-st., Thursday Morning.

THE ENTIRE STOCK FURNITURE DEALER

AT AUCTION, MONDAY MORNING, NOV. 26, at 10 O'Clock, AT STORE Nos. 79 and 81 STATE-ST. (Removed for convenience of saic).

The stock consists of Chamber and Parlor &
Lounges, Chairs, Tables, Wardrobes, Stoves, togeth
with a large amount of goods such as is usually found
a retail furniture store.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneen

SHERIFF SALE

The Entire Furniture of a First-Class ATAUCTION.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV. 28, at 18 o'clock, at salesrooms 118 and 120 Wabach areans, elegant parior sets. B. W. marble-top dresing-case chamber sets, lounges, easy-chairs, marbistop tables, lambreguins, real isce curtains, half mattresses, blankets, spreads, comforters, mirrors, clock ornaments, pictures, imported crystal chandeliers, French china and glassware, cooking range, etc. A Steer Piano, cost \$800.

The above furniture is nearly new, and in fine condition, having been made to order by Sampson, Greene & Co.

Terms of sale, cash.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., By GEO. P. GORE & CO.

REGULAR TRADE SALE

DRY GOODS Tuesday, Nov. 27, 9:30 a. m. KNIT GOODS, GLOVES,

MITTENS, DRAWERS HOSIERY, SHIRTS, and G. P. GORE & CO., Auct SPECIAL, Tuesday, Nov. 27, 1 o'clock p. m., FINE FURS,

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctio

On Wednesday, Nov. 28, at 9:30 a. m., We shall sell at Auction TWO THOUSAND CASES Men's, Women's, Misses', and Children's

BOOTS, SHOES, and RUBBERS In WOOL-LINED and BEAVER goods This will be an extra-fine sale.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

68 and 70 Wabe By HODGES, MORRISON & CO. 378 THIRTIETH-ST., We shall sell on Monday Nov. 26, at 10 o'clock, the settre contents, consisting of Parior, Chamber, Dising Sixting Boom, and Sixtenen Furniture, Carpets, Stove Crockery, Glassware, &c. &c., Sale positive, without reserve.

WM. F. HODGES & CO., Anctioneers, 662 West Labe

By ROSENFELD & MUNZER, ers, 42 and 44 Madison-st., near Wo VELVETS, VELVETEENS.

TUESDAY NOV. 27, AT 10 O'CLOCK SHARP.
Catalogues ready morning of sale.
BOSENFELD & MUNZER, Auctionsens. AUCTION. Waverly Flouring Mills,
About 4,000 Inches water-power, a fine brick house
and some Sixty Valuable Lots will be sold at auction, at
Eighn. Ill., on Wednesday, Dec. 5, 1877, at 2 o'clock p.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO. Auctioneers, 78 and 80 Randouph-St.
TURSDAY'S SALE, Nov. 27, at 10 o'clock, at Parlor and Chamber Suits,

VOLUME

HAS ARRIVED, IN REGISTERED AT TE

AND WILL POSITI THE CONCERT TO-Notwithstandin ent in an evening that the seats we

are still . KELLOG CONC

Root & Sons Musi MINERAL THE GREAT EUR



DR. WM. A. HAMMO most pleasant and watera."

DR. ALFRED L. LOO most prompt and adapted for daily a most prompt and adapted for daily at the prompt and adapted for daily at the prompt and adapted for daily at the prompt and an any other."

DR. LEWIS A. SAYE ferred to any other A WINEGLASS Every genuine bottle be libraris Co. (limited), Londo FRED'K DE 14 & 48 Warren Sole Agenta for

Sole Agents for FOE SALE BY DEAL TO I

FOR DESTRABLE

TOR Apply to

GRATES A OCEAN S

AMERIC Philadelphia The only transatiantic i can Flag. Sailing every and Wednesday from Liv RED ST Carrying the Belgian and every twelve days, alternand NEW YORK. DIREC Drafts in amounts to suff

W. E. LAWRENCE. ANCHOR LINE DEVONIA. Dec. 1, 2p., a
ANCHORIA, pec. 8, 8a. n
New York to Giasquer,
New York to Londot
ANGLIA. Nov. 25, 11 a.
Cabina, 835 to 870. 8a.
Excursion Tick
Drafts issued for any as
HENDERSON Bis STAT

BELFAST. AN STATE OF PENNSYL North

Great Weste RRAGOE, Symons... OBN WALL, Williams Cabin passage, \$50, \$ Recrare, \$50. Return and Steerage certific WHITE, 67 Clark-st. CUNARD

Sailing three times orta. Lowest Prices Apply at Company ark and Randolph-